

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 230

26 November 1980

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## WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING SCHEDULED

LD241650 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 24 Nov (CTK)--A regular session of the Defence Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states will take place in the capital of Romania, Bucharest, in the first half of December 1980.

## KRENZ ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT YOUTH OFFICIALS IN GDR

LD252230 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Egon Krenz has characterized the patriotic and internationalist attitude of the soldiers of socialism as an important factor in the Warsaw Pact armed forces' high degree of fighting power and combat readiness. During a meeting with leading youth officials of the seven fraternal armies, who are in the GDR for an exchange of experiences, the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council said today that in view of the intensified confrontation policy by imperialism's most aggressive circles, the responsibility of the younger generation in defending peace and socialism is growing. This places heavy demands on the youth organizations, stressed Egon Krenz in the presence of Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army. The head of the Bulgarian delegation, Major Stamen Stamenov, stated that the young members of the fraternal armies will at all times make their contribution toward reliably protecting socialist achievements.

## CEMA TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION MEETS IN WARSAW

LD242114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The CEMA Permanent Commission for Transportation today started a meeting in Warsaw which will last several days. The session will discuss the present problems in cooperation in transportation between CEMA member countries. It will also consider the problems of coordination and further development of freight services in commission member countries. Transportation of heavy loads will also be discussed.

## BRIEFS

MILITARY JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE--The 13th annual conference of military journalists from Warsaw Pact countries in Budapest dealt with the tasks of the mass media in supporting the struggle for peace and detente, as well as in educating the population to higher defense readiness. Participating in the conference in the Hungarian capital were representatives of the press, television and radio from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 80 p 13 AU]

CEMA COOPERATIVE SESSION--A conference of representatives from the control organs of central cooperative unions in socialist countries opened in Sofia. Vasil Vachkov, first deputy chairman of the Central Cooperative Union, delivered a greetings address in which he pointed out that for 5 days the conference will discuss trends connected with implementing the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration. The delegations will dwell on the results of joint work hitherto accomplished and will map out the basic trends in cooperation among production cooperatives in socialist countries for the period up to 1985. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 18 Nov 80 AU]

## CSCE GENERAL DEBATE CONCLUDES; COMMISSIONS BEGIN WORK

## Zagreb Report

LD252152 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The general political debate has ended at the Madrid session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Here is a telephone report on this event from Moma Puder, TANJUG's correspondent in the Spanish capital.

The general political debate on the problems of security and cooperation in Europe ended in Madrid today. The global assessment of this debate is favorable, though the debate was not free of bloc rivalry and unnecessary rhetorical quibbling, in which the U.S. delegates surpassed all others.

Today the meeting heard a report on the results of the meeting held by the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean in Valletta, a report on the meeting of experts of 35 countries on questions of European security held in Montreux, and a report on the European scientific forum in Hamburg. All these meetings were held in accordance with the conclusions of the Belgrade conference and were judged today to be a contribution to the promotion of the CSCE process.

The plenary session today was mainly devoted to the conclusion of the debate on the problems of humanitarian cooperation, and the other questions from the so-called Third Basket. This debate was largely devoted to a constructive dialogue and to a search for ways to promote this cooperation.

The essence of the work of the Madrid conference will now be done in commission, in which a concrete debate started today on implementing the CSCE decisions on economic problems. The work of the first commission, devoted to questions of security in Europe, has already come to a halt over procedural matters.

Madrid has also become the center of activity of a variety of organizations and movements from various parts of the world, which often--under the guise of struggle for human rights and disarmament--spread chauvinist and hostile propaganda, including even statements by terrorist emigre groups. It is clear that these actions have caused no reverberation here.

## SFRY Spokesman's Earlier Comments

LD201930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG)--The Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference (CSCE) is of special political importance, and it is necessary to invest maximum efforts for the revival of the policy of detente and the further promotion of security and cooperation in Europe on the basis of the Final Helsinki Act. This was said by Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs official spokesman Mirko Kalezic at a press conference today. Kalezic said this in referring to the activity of the meeting to date, and the complex international conditions.

Kalezic said that the introductory speeches in the first week of the Madrid meeting indicate that there is a pronounced political interest in, and the need for preserving the CSCE process and securing its continuity.

The possibility of difficulties appearing in the further work of the meeting should not be excluded, should unilateral interests be again insisted upon, Kalezic warned.

"We believe, however, that political realism will prevail, as will the wish for the Madrid meeting to achieve concrete results through a balanced consideration of all domains of the Final Act", said Kalezic. As regards Yugoslavia, it will continue to invest maximum efforts to ensure the Madrid meeting be held in a constructive and working atmosphere, and avoid polemics and political confrontation.

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spokesman assessed as very significant the fact that thanks to an agreement being reached, the Madrid meeting has been enabled to take the normal course and embark upon consideration of essential questions on the agenda. Kalezic recalled that the non-aligned and neutral countries had played an important role in reaching the agreement. That action, said Kalezic, was broadly supported and positively assessed by all the participants in the Madrid meeting, as it "presented a decisive political step in reaching a compromise solution."

#### Romanian Delegate's Address

AU252053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 25 Nov (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor during the debates of the Madrid conference on the application of the Helsinki Final Act in point of cooperation in culture, education, information and personal contacts, Romania's representative Nicolae Iordache has showed that the application of the Final Act in these fields has been part of the permanent preoccupations of the Romanian state and Government. The speaker mentioned that Romania has developed constantly cultural and scientific exchange programs with all the states signatory of the Final Act, has arranged European song and dance festivals, pan-European painting exhibitions, played host to the first reunion of experts that, under UNESCO auspices dealt with organizing a European cultural data bank and has actively participated in other European events of multilateral nature in these fields.

The speaker then referred to Romania's activity in the domain of translations from the literatures of all the CSCE participant states, from short circulation languages included, to the participation of Romanian scientists and men of culture in various European professional, scientific and cultural events, in hosting such activities in Romania, to the care shown by the Romanian state for the development of contacts, exchanges and collaboration among youth from various countries. Since the signing of the Final Act--he mentioned--the Romanian youth organizations have participated in over 400 visits and exchanges of experience, seminars, round table conferences, congresses, bi- and multi-lateral interviews with youth of 28 CSCE participating countries. In recent years ten international meetings have been arranged in Romania, with a wide participation of the European youth.

The speaker also referred to Romania's ample participation in the cooperation among the Final Act signatory countries in the field of information, newsmen, radio and TV programs, pictures, documentary material, books, publications, conferences and other cooperation forms.

Referring to the mission of the Madrid conference in point of stimulating the cooperation among the participant countries in these domains, the Romanian representative said in conclusion: We are convinced that our reunion will be able to help strengthening the collaboration in all the fields provided that it develops in a constructive spirit of mutual esteem, so that Europe may find the way to unite. Observing the traditions and spiritual assets of each people has to free development, the independence and sovereignty of each of the nations of the continent.

## ATA REPORTS ON 'ALARMING' POLISH ECONOMIC CRISIS

AU241616 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 24 Nov 80

["Incurable Wounds of the Capitalist Polish Economy"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 24 Nov (ATA)--The Polish economy is undergoing great difficulties and its perspectives are still gloomier. As the Polish press reported, the premier Pinkowsky made it known that Poland has to import 10 million tons of grains during the 12 coming months and that in order to cope with this increase of import, it will ask for new credits. Another top revisionist official Grabski admitted that the phenomenon of the deepening of crisis has not stopped and that the results envisaged for this year are "alarming".

Such bitter admissions are often made recently and they speak of the quagmire the Polish economy, which is on the rails of capitalism, has been plunged in. The typical phenomena of the crisis of the capitalist economy, such as the fall in production, inflation, the nonutilization of complete productive capacities, the fall in investments, the increase of foreign loans, etc., are becoming ever sharper in Poland, too. According to press reports, the total national production in 1979 fell by 3 percent. Inflation was 6.7 percent; investments reduced by 7 percent. This year the situation has become still more difficult. The productive capacities are not exploited more than 80 percent. In September production fell by 9 percent. Grain production, which last year fell by 16.9 percent, has again recorded declines during the current year. The Polish countryside, which was abandoned by 1.2 million people during the first 8 years of the 70's, is ever more being polarized. It is being impoverished and is bringing to the fore the increase of the strata of kulaks.

In order to cope with the economic difficulties, the Polish revisionists have long since stretched their hands to Western capitals for various credits and loans, but the foreign loans have made graver the economic wounds of the country. It has been officially admitted that the foreign loan of Poland now amounts to more than 21 billion dollars and that their interest rates amounted to 3.1 billion dollars last year. It has been calculated that Poland has to pay about 40 percent of the income ensured from export to pay off its foreign loan and its interest rates. Now the Polish revisionists are asking for new credits, thus marching on the road of the deepening of the economic crisis. The shakings of this crisis become graver due to the neocolonialist plunder of Poland by the Russian metropolis, the constant price rise of the Soviet oil, the great deficits caused by the unequal exchanges with Moscow, the heavy ransom in the form of financial and material means that Poland has to pay to the Soviet Union in the frame of the so-called "economic integration" and so forth.

## GOODS EXCHANGE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU252029 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] A goods exchange and payments agreement for 1981-1985, and the protocol for goods exchange and payments for 1981, were signed between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Tirana on 25 November. On the Albanian side the agreement and protocol were signed by Myrteza Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the Bulgarian side by Marin Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade. Taking part in the signing ceremony were members of both delegations. Also present was Nikola Nikolov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Tirana. During its stay in Albania, the delegation was received by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade.

## DAILIES CRITICIZE TWO SUPERPOWERS' ACTIVITIES

## Espionage and Subversion

AU201300 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 12 Nov 80 p 4

[Marika Baka article: "Feverish Subversive Activity"]

[Text] U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism are carrying out frenzied espionage, intrigues and plots against peoples of various countries.

The billions of dollars and rubles used for this purpose show the amount of care that the superpowers have devoted to this type of weapon. The U.S. press itself affirms that the American intelligence budget increases by over 5 percent each year. The CIA alone spends \$500 million each year and has over 20,000 employees in its service, and tens of thousands of agents throughout the world.

The CIA or KGB agents hide under the guise of a "diplomat," "journalist," "trade office director" and so forth; they collect data and information and recruit agents for their intelligence service. All U.S. firms are full of CIA agents who, alongside the exploitation of other peoples' wealth, carry out a frenzied subversive activity. For example, the subversive activity of the big American monopoly ITT is known; it played a major role in the coup d'etat in Chile and now it has stretched its claws and is carrying out wide subversive activity on every continent. The CIA also organized the coup d'etat in Bolivia in August this year. The American CIA has organized and carried out nearly 900 coups d'etat in various countries during the last 20 years.

The CIA and monopolies are tools of U.S. imperialism which serve each other. The monopolies are a cover for the subversive activity of the CIA, while the CIA is plotting to open the way for the monopolies' colonial penetration. And all this is a part of the aggressive activity that U.S. imperialism carries out in order to realize its ugly role as an international policeman.

The peoples of various countries have already experienced the frenzied activity of espionage, "of the Peace Corps," or of the various American agents who present themselves under the banner of "assistance," "peace," "development" and so forth. But in this way, the fact is known that all the cultural and information centers of the United States in various countries are nothing more than espionage centers; just as the U.S. embassies, which often have a staff of over 1,000, are nests of espionage and conspiracy. The fact is that only 25 percent of the U.S. embassy staff are paid by the State Department; the others are CIA agents and are paid by it or by another espionage agency.

But the Soviet social imperialists also implement these bandit-like methods. According to reduced statistics, there are over 12,500 agents of the infamous KGB in foreign countries, who are involved in subversive activity and who have a wide agency network around them. The fact is that during the last 10 years the number of Soviet citizens outside their country has increased considerably and 75 percent of them are KGB agents. Six thousand KGB agents travel around the world as diplomats alone. Likewise it is a known fact that over 40 countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin American have caught red-handed and deported hundreds of "diplomats" or Soviet "specialists" as spies.

All this frequent subversive activity by the two superpowers clearly shows their aims for spreading hegemony in all regions of the world where they have economic, political and strategic interests.

In the face of this reality, the peoples are continually increasing their vigilance against the subversive activity of the two superpowers, because they have experienced and are still experiencing having dangerous agents who plot against the peoples' sovereignty and freedom hidden behind every "charitable" act, every "aid" or every "specialist" and "diplomat" that the two superpowers send to various countries.

#### Rivalry in the Persian Gulf

AU232000 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Nov 80 p 4

[Ilir Bocka article: "The Gunboat Policy and Recipes for the Justification of Aggression"]

[Text] The conflict between Iran and Iraq, another creation of the imperialist superpowers, has continued without interruption since the end of September and is becoming increasingly severe. U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism are hovering around this new hearth and blowing on the fire. They are increasing their military presence in this zone, implementing a typical aggressive policy and, in the meantime, inventing all kinds of pretexts to justify their intervention. During this time the capitalist centers are making a big propaganda noise about the "danger" to the "civilized world" from this war, from the "blocking of the oil routes." All the presidents, politicians and generals are whimpering hysterically in a united choir about "securing zones of vital interest," about "defense of traditional oil routes" and all kinds of formulas which are nothing but justifications for the aggression which is being prepared.

It is known that the Persian Gulf has continually been a zone of bitter rivalry between the two imperialist superpowers which in carrying out their policy have spread a dense network of military bases in this zone, have deployed a number of large military warships there, and so forth. The present increased tension and the conflict between Iran and Iraq is being exploited by these superpowers to increase their presence in this zone. Let us mention the reports by various news agencies linked with this demonstration of gunboat policy. At the end of September, REUTER reported that the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway and five accompanying warships had departed from the African coast for the Persian Gulf where another aircraft carrier, the Eisenhower was situated. On 27 September, AFP reported that 10 A-10 bombers and 7 Boeing 707 transport aircraft did not return to the United States after they concluded maneuvers in Europe, but remained in the Azores as "a preliminary measure" in connection with the situation in this zone. Only 2 days later, this agency reported that three warships of the Mediterranean 6th Fleet, among which was the helicopter-carrier Saipan with 1,800 marines on board, passed through the Suez Canal toward the Sea of Oman. This was the fourth time within a year that the United States had sent marines to the strategic waters of the Sea of Oman. On 6 October two other warships, the destroyer Peterson and the frigate Jesse L. Brown left on a "normal mission" as the U.S. military officials called it, for the Persian Gulf. On 24 October another U.S. aircraft carrier, the Ranger, with a crew of 5,000 and 90 aircraft on board, accompanied by some other warships, left Subic Bay in the Philippines for the Persian Gulf. Also on board were 1,800 marines. At the same time, Carter's directive for the creation of a combined expedition with the allied countries, in order to keep the oil routes open by force, seems to have taken on a real form. In this zone there are now about 60 warships from the United States, Britain, Australia and other states of the Western alliance, among which can be mentioned the Australian aircraft carrier Melbourne, the British destroyer HMS Coventry and many others.

The Soviet social imperialists have not remained inactive in such a situation. Iraq's attack on Iran and the explosive situation created in this zone have resulted in the Soviets increasing their efforts to raise their influence in a zone where the United States has lost an important base such as Iran. [paragraph continues]

It is in this way that we should look at the occupation of Afghanistan, the increase in the number of occupying troops in that country, and the concentration of troops on the border of Iran. At the same time, the Soviets have increased their activity in the waters of the Persian Gulf, where they have continually kept a naval force of about 10 warships. According to news agency reporters, Soviet imperialist warships have recently been seen in the international straits sailing directly south. The Soviets have activated their bases in this region and have also increased their "courtesy" visits to Gulf ports; for example, the visit of the cruiser Sverdlov and two other warships to the Indian port of Cochin near the Persian Gulf.

Under these conditions, the continuing conflict does nothing but help U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism to realize their hegemonistic aims. The pretexts that are now being used to justify intervention, just as the reasons for which tension was increased, do not hold up. The big noise about the danger of a recurrence of the oil crisis from "the blocking of the oil routes" does not hold up because there are about 5 billion barrels of oil (one barrel equals 159 litres) stored in capitalist countries, a quantity equal to oil supplies from Iran or Iraq for 2 years. About 50 oil tankers holding nearly 10 million tons of oil remain anchored off the coasts of Europe, the United States and Japan at a time when it is estimated that the energy industry in the developed capitalist countries can still function for 3 months without even taking another barrel from other countries. It is known that Iran and Iraq hold little of the general quantity of oil that the monopoly oil firms have in their hands. Even if these two countries fail to produce, other countries have increased their quotas for the extraction of oil, thus compensating for the loss.

As can be seen, all this gunboat policy and the accompanying recipes to justify aggression serve U.S. imperialism to defend by force the interests of the oil multinationals in this zone, which were dealt a heavy blow by the Iranian revolution. Such a complicated situation further increases the expansionistic appetite of the Soviet social imperialists, who are very attracted by the smell of oil in the Persian Gulf and also by its suitable strategic position. And they have also taken steps in this direction in order to get closer; this is confirmed by the occupation of Afghanistan. What is happening today in the Persian Gulf confirms once again what Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasized in the Seventh AWP Congress, that "... whether it be U.S. imperialism in an open and savage manner, or Soviet social imperialism likewise in a savage manner but masked with pseudosocialist propaganda, they exacerbate relations, incite and inflate contradictions between people in their own interests, establish naval bases, create military alliances and conclude enslaving trade agreements. One of the typical examples of this policy of the two superpowers is the Middle East, where the main question is oil."

#### TRADE UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETS, DISCUSSES TASKS

AU211057 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Tirana, 21 Nov (ATA)--The plenum of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania (ATU) convened in Tirana, yesterday. Besides the members of the plenum, attending were also activists of the trade union organizations, leading cadres of the mass organizations, institutions and other guests. The report "on the tasks of the trade unions to implement the decisions of the eighth plenum of the Central Committee of the PLA" was delivered by the secretary of the Central Council of the ATU, Sotir Kocollari. The report and discussions brought the positive experience and set the tasks facing the trade union organizations in their work to better put science and the technical progress in service of the present and future development of the country and the defence of the homeland to further extend the movement for rationalizations and innovations, to firmly rely on the advanced experience and the summing up of this experience and the elevation of the scientific level of all the work of trade union organizations.

## BCP DAILY ON U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY UNDER REAGAN

AU252048 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Nov 80 p 3

[Georgi Todorchev article: "New Era for the 'Intelligence Community'"]

[Text] "The Intelligence Community Is Awaiting a New Era of Secrecy," under this headline across the entire page the Washington POST published an article which expressed the "something more than satisfaction" which has engulfed the "cloak and dagger" men--as the intelligence organs' personnel are frequently called in the United States.

In fact, the secrecy of operations of the CIA, the military intelligence and the entire compact system of similar departments has never decreased, so there is no reason to expect a "new era of secrecy." What the newspaper wants to emphasize now is that the pressure of broad public circles for limiting the absolute freedom of action, total lawlessness, disguised diversions and subversiveness of the organs in question will meet opposition in the new Republican administration.

Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater--the embodiment of radical extremism in the country's political spectrum--as the future chairman of the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee has expressed the following opinion in an extensive interview:

--An even greater freedom of action will be granted to the CIA and other similar organs;

--Congressional "control" over the secret and other intelligence operations and manipulations will decrease;

--Their budget will undoubtedly increase, because "If you want a more active foreign policy, naturally you will have to agree to more secret actions;"

--A reorganization of the CIA leadership will be undertaken, so that its management will be "more effective," and attempts will be made to untie the hands of the "gumshoes," as the local slang defines the secret agents. The future president will issue an "executive order" for more authority to the secret services, as Malcolm Wollop, senator from Wyoming and Goldwater's colleague, hopes;

--Efforts would be made to "coordinate" the activity of all intelligence levels, however preserving some degree of "competition" among them, as a countermeasure against an eventual "bureaucratic pressure," according to Gen Daniel Graham, former NSA chief and Reagan's adviser during his election campaign;

--The U.S. mass media has joined the Washington POST in launching rumors and comments concerning the selection of future leaders of the intelligence organs, because only a few are expecting Adm Stansfield Turner, for instance, Carter's friend from their Annapolis Naval Academy students days, to keep his present post.

The following names are being mentioned among those who could take the post of CIA director: Henry Jackson, senator from Washington, known for his rightist views, and mentioned as a candidate for other posts in the Republican administration, despite the fact that he is a Democrat; Admiral B. R. Inman, NSA chief, the most developed organ of its kind, whose basic function is intelligence collection through technical means, decoding and so forth; William Casey, manager of the Republican election campaign and one of the veterans of the war-time Office of Strategic Services which preceded the CIA; Lawrence Silberman, former deputy under secretary of justice, who actually began activity in the CIA last Thursday as a representative of President-elect Reagan in the special group for transferring the leadership to the new administration. [paragraph continues]

Goldwater himself has expressed preference for Admiral Inman, in whose personality he has voiced "full confidence." Actually, the future Vice President George Bush has appointed another person in whom he has "full confidence" as chairman of his administration service; namely, Reserve Adm Daniel Murphy, who was Bush's deputy when he was CIA director. Now Murphy is a special assistant on questions of intelligence to Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. He has left the Pentagon in order to be free for his future responsible post in the future cabinet.

A special report issued by the Republican National Committee in August 1979, and worked out by a group of experts led by Richard Allen--now Reagan's main advisor on international issues--stressed the "necessity" of rebuffing the "subversive political attacks" against the CIA and FBI in future years, because these attacks have lowered the morale of these services' personnel and limited their possible activities across the border. The report recommends, among other things, the creation of a new ultrasecret organ, separate from the CIA, which is supposed to demonstrate the efficiency of activity of all U.S. Secret services, as well as the appointment of a special advisor to the White House, who would assume the functions of the CIA director in everything connected with collecting and coordinating the opinions of the other intelligence organizations. "I believe in this report," Allen said to a group of U.S. journalists last week, "and I hope some of these recommendations will be adopted."

The U.S. Committee for the Defense of Human Rights has already expressed at this early hour of transition, that the U.S. citizens' human rights will be violated even more in the future. As far as the reassurance that the new FBI regulations will include a guarantee that the FBI director--now William Webster--will personally guarantee human rights, Jerry Berman, judicial advisor to the committee, said: "One cannot believe the director. These words are not worth the paper they are written on."

#### TODOROV, DZHUROV MEET WITH USSR ADMIRAL GORSHKOV

AU251538 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] On 25 November Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the USSR Navy. The meeting was attended by Todor Puzhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting. Before this, at the Ministry of National Defense, the concluding meeting between Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, and the visiting Soviet military-state delegation, led by Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### TODOROV MEETS WITH ALGERIAN MINISTER OF HYDRAULICS

AU251631 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] On 25 November Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Brahim Brahimi, Algeria's minister of hydraulics, land development and environment protection. Mincho Pankov, first deputy chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union, attended the meeting.

#### MOROCCAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

AU251322 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] A Moroccan Government and economic delegation, headed by Moussa Saadi, minister of energy and mining research, arrived in our country last night.

The delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco is holding talks in Sofia today with Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgical industry and mineral resources. It is expected that concrete measures will be mapped out for practical implementation of the decision adopted at the second session of the Bulgarian-Moroccan Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in the sectors of geology, mining, metallurgical industry and power industry.

A short while ago the Moroccan delegation was received by Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply.

#### AFGHAN DELEGATION VISITS FATHERLAND FRONT LEADERSHIP

AU251543 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] On 25 November the delegation of the Afghan People's Democratic Party led by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, visited the Fatherland Front National Council. During a friendly talk with the delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council, led by Pencho Kubadiniski, chairman of the National Council and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the Afghan guests were briefed on the history and activity of Bulgaria's largest sociopolitical organization. They showed interest in the Fatherland Front's activity in mobilizing all strata of the Bulgarian population for socialist construction in Bulgaria.

#### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRK LEADER HENG SAMRIN

##### Documents Signed

AU251315 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The official talks between the Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and the delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and of the Kampuchean People's Revolution Council [KPRC], headed by Heng Samrin, closed at the Boyana Residence this morning.

The Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Heng Samrin signed a friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK; the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Kampuchea--Petur Mladenov and Hun Sen--signed a consular convention, [word indistinct] and an agreement on cultural and scientific-technical cooperation. Agreements on trade and payments, on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, on cooperation in the health protection sector, on merchant navigation and on air travel were also signed.

With the signing of these documents the official friendly visit of the Kampuchean delegation to our country ended.

##### Friendship, Cooperation Treaty

AU251427 Sofia BTA in English 1323 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 25 Nov (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Heng Samrin, chairman of the CC of the Kampuchean National People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], signed a friendship and cooperation treaty between Bulgaria and Kampuchea here today.

It is pointed out in the preamble to the treaty that Bulgaria and Kampuchea are linked with relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, resting on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and are united in the struggle against imperialism, hegemony, expansionism and for the definite doing away with colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Stress is laid therein on the determination of the two parties to the treaty to help the consolidation of peace and security in Europe, Asia and all over the world, and the further development of expanding of the relations between states of different social systems, on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and in accordance with the UN aims and principles.

The treaty provides for developing and deepening the relations of fraternal friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, on the basis of equality, respecting each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and of non-interference in the internal affairs.

"Bulgaria and Kampuchea will consolidate and expand their economic and techno-scientific cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit and fraternal mutual assistance.

They will closely cooperate in the field of culture, education, the mass media, health care and sport and will help the further all-round development of the cooperation between the trade-union, youth, women's and other public organisations," the document reads.

It is also emphasized in the document that, led by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the two parties will steadily and unflinchingly promote the further all-round development and consolidation of the cooperation and unity between the socialist countries.

It is also pointed out in the treaty, that: "Bulgaria and Kampuchea will continue their active work for developing the relations between the states of different social systems and will wage a consistent struggle against imperialism, hegemony and expansionism and racism in all their forms and manifestations. They will continue in the future to back up the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for the consolidation of their independence, for social progress."

It is also said in the treaty that the two parties thereto will continue to be making their contribution to the struggle for peace and security in the world, will be making efforts for deepening international detente and its turning into an all-embracing process, for reaching overall and total disarmament.

The treaty does not extend to the rights and obligations of the parties thereto under the bilateral and multilateral agreements they have entered into. It is concluded for a period of 25 years and shall be automatically extended for each next ten-year period provided the parties to the treaty are willing to do so.

#### BTA Comments on Visit

AU251551 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Commentary by BTA news analyst S. Kozhukharov: "Friends Along the Road to Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Nov (BTA)--The visit of the delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) and the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Bulgaria opened up a new chapter in the short history of Bulgaro-Kampuchean relations. The dialogue started by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Heng Samrin on Kampuchean soil was deepened during the Kampuchean visit here which ended today. This dialogue touched on the considerable changes which took place in the past year both in the two countries and on the international arena.

The cordial welcome of the Kampuchean guests in Sofia, in the counties of Varna and Tolbukhin, the rally at which Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Heng Samrin delivered speeches, gave expression of the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the course of democratic and free development chosen by Kampuchea. As the signed documents show, Bulgaria will continue to render wide-scale moral, political and material help needed by the Kampuchean people to overcome the apocalyptic devastations inflicted on their land by Pol Pot's regime. Getting over the aftermaths of this antihuman experiment, carried out to a Maoist prescription, will undoubtedly be a difficult task. Nevertheless, the Kampuchean people, helped by the socialist countries and hardened in suffering, have already made their first steps along the road to restoration and social progress.

The fruitful Bulgaro-Kampuchean dialogue raises still higher Kampuchea's international prestige. It is well known that the imperialist forces and Beijing hegemonists have not abandoned their attempts to discredit Kampuchea's legitimate government and to impose the political corpse of Pol Pot's regime as a representative of the Kampuchean people, who were subjected by this regime to the policy of genocide. It is also well known that these same forces continue to supply with weapons the remnants of this regime in order to maintain a hotbed of tension on the Indochinese Peninsula--acts which run contrary to the interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia. Bulgaria backs without reserve the principled position of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, which holds every condition for the establishment of goodneighborly relations without which peace and stability in this region are impossible.

In his speech at the official dinner in honor of Mr Heng Samrin, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the Kampuchean people have made their choice and "No one can turn them back from the road to progress they follow now." In their meetings and during the talks on Bulgarian soil the envoys of these heroic people have had the opportunity to see for themselves that in their noble efforts to follow their chosen road they will be able to rely on loyal friends.

#### BRIEFS

NEW KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR--Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Meas Samnang, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to Bulgaria in connection with the forthcoming presentation in his credentials. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, yesterday received Xavier Syanga Shimbale, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occasion of his forthcoming final departure from our country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

## COMMENTARIES, REPORTAGE ON POLISH SITUATION CONTINUE

## New Unions 'Threaten Socialism'

LD251756 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Reports coming in from Poland yesterday confirmed the gravity of the crisis in Polish society, as well as the irresponsibility of those who see a way out not in work but in putting forward unrealizable demands and in blackmail. This was confirmed, for example, by yesterday's railmen's strike called by representatives of the so-called free trade union, Solidarity. This happened at a time when representatives of the railmen and the Polish Transport Ministry were holding talks. Is it, however, possible to threaten a general strike during talks on wage demands? Those who take this step evidently have other things in mind.

In the case of Poland, antisocialist forces want to destabilize the situation in the country and to torpedo the efforts of the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish Government to normalize the situation and to take decisive steps to improve the Polish economy.

The hounding of party and economic officials and the kindling of passions does not constitute such a step. All Polish workers who soberly evaluate the situation in the country are clearly aware of these facts. This was proved by a meeting in Warsaw yesterday of more than 3,000 representatives of 30 trade union organizations from all over Poland. This was the first time since August that these forces, who are deeply concerned over the developments in Poland, had met and spoken out publicly. As the chairman of the Trade Unions Coordinating Commission Albin Szyszka said, the trade unions can in no case accept concepts of decentralization which see the road to inefficiency in unemployment and the bankruptcy of some enterprises. It's also impossible to accept a policy which disrupts the ties between workers and farmers, or plans a so-called trade union state. As Albin Szyszka said, in the system of people's power there cannot exist a situation with two kinds of government or with alternative power structures, including the trade unions. It cannot be permitted that a group of certain leaders should assume a position above the party, state and nation, above the whole trade union movement.

These words are an emphatic warning about the dangerous policy pursued by leaders of the so-called free trade union Solidarity. With the support, and under the direct guidance of antisocialist forces such as Jacek Kuron, Polish emigres and Western reaction, Solidarity has turned into an opposition force which by its campaigns in Poland directly threaten socialism and the security of the country. By means of indulgent phrases and demagogic slogans Solidarity has gained support from part of the working people and is misusing this support, for Solidarity is no apolitical organization which only thinks of the interests of the Polish workers. If this were the case the Solidarity leadership, together with the new Polish party and state leadership, would be striving for constructive cooperation in developing the Polish economy. The steps taken by Solidarity's leaders, however, show that they are going in another direction.

## Unions' 'Public Stand' Praised

LD251056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Poland--Representatives of 30 trade unions from the whole of Poland gathered in Warsaw yesterday to discuss how to put an end to various disorders and emotions that have been affecting public life for as long as the past 4 months.

As RUDE PRAVO says today in a contribution entitled "To Put an End to Disorders and Emotions," more than 3,000 trade union officials of long standing from individual unions met in Gwardia Sports Hall, the majority of whom had stood at the cradle of the revolutionary united trade union movement and who, together with it, had laid down the foundations of socialism in Poland. Alongside them were also many young people.

This was the first time since August that those forces which are seriously concerned about the development of the situation gathered to make a public stand. The fact that they invited representatives of Solidarity to their Warsaw meeting was characteristic of the way in which socialist democracy is understood within trade unions. They thus showed their willingness to cooperate, a willingness that is lacking in many members of Solidarity.

The reason for the meeting was clear from the very outset: to take a stand on the political and economic crisis in Poland, on the trade union movement, and thereby also on Solidarity, and to raise a voice against everything that impedes or hampers the process of normalization, that is, above all, against those who want to dismantle the socialist system.

Szyszkka, chairman of the liaison commission of the trade unions, declared in his opening speech that the trade unions will never agree with the technocratic concept of decentralization which sees an alternative in lower effectiveness, in unemployment and in the bankruptcy of some enterprises. He went on to describe as harmful an agricultural policy which damages the alliance between workers and peasants. He said that the concepts of the so-called trade union state are not new for they are very similar to anarcho-syndicalist concepts. Such concepts have never succeeded in laying the lasting foundations for a social order and social prosperity. Szyszkka's speech was often interrupted by applause, indicating agreement.

In the system of people's power a situation cannot exist of dual power, or of alternative power, in which trade unions would be one power. Trade unions can neither deputize for, nor weaken a government. In connection with this, it was also said at the meeting of 30 trade unions in Warsaw that it was not possible to permit a group of [word indistinct] leaders to assume positions above the party, the state and the nation, and above the whole trade union movement.

It emerged from further discussions, a RUDE PRAVO correspondent writes from Warsaw, that it is not possible to wait and rely on patience but that it is necessary to go over to the offensive in the whole trade union movement. This found a positive response in a rich, 6-hour discussion. A number of speakers appealed to the government. They called on it to take more resolute actions on all issues that are disturbing peace and order in the country.

In the course of the meeting, on the basis of an invitation of the representatives of 30 trade unions, Jozef Pinkowski, premier of the Polish People's Republic, and Grabski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, arrived in the hall. The premier informed the meeting in the first part of his speech about measures adopted by the government to alleviate the tense situation on the market, and later answered questions put forward by the plenum. He gave assurances that the government would do everything to ensure cooperation based on partnership between the government and both trade union groupings--Solidarity and the trade unions.

The meeting also adopted a declaration addressed to the Polish Government, demanding, among other things, equality of the trade unions with regard to Solidarity. The content of the declaration shows that the trade unions as well as their liaison commission want to work resolutely in cooperation with all socialist forces in the country and with all honest trade unionists regardless of their organizational allegiance for the full normalization of social and economic life, and to resolutely and successfully defend all the gains of socialism against those who want to abuse or liquidate them.

## RUDE PRAVO on Luns' 'Sympathy'

LD251052 Prague CTK in English 0814 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 25 Nov (CTK)--NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns's statement that he follows with great sympathy the situation in Poland, made at the NATO Brussels session, is a direct appeal to the enemies of socialism in Poland, is aimed against the stabilization of the situation, expresses support for anarchy and escalates internal tension, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

"The reactionary forces impress him, he finds with them a common language. Luns made this clear when he added that he was greatly impressed by the 'trade union leaders'--by whom he meant those who try to turn the trade union movement into an antipopular force opposed to the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party, opposed to socialism", the daily wrote.

"However, in other statements, (?too), Luns posed as a 'friend of Poland'. This is utmost hypocrisy since it was the same Luns who was member of the National Socialist Movement in Holland in the 1930's. He was in the ranks of Dutch fascists in 1933 when concentration camps already existed in Hitlerite Germany. They served an example for the establishment of "death factories"--annihilation camps in Oswieciz [word indistinct] elsewhere during World War II, in which millions of Polish patriots found death", the daily (?recalled).

This is the true face of NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns whose name has become a synonym of the 'Atlantic hawks'. When he says today that he follows with great sympathy the situation in Poland then he gives another proof of being a mortal enemy of the Polish people, the daily concluded.

## GROUSL VIEWS 'PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION' AGAINST SOCIALISM

AU251457 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Josef Grousl article: "Imperialism's Subversive Actions"]

[Text] International class struggle between the two worlds is coming inevitably to a head. The visible and growing successes of socialism and the entire anti-imperialist world front do not leave in peace world imperialism--which can no longer do in the world what it would like to or what in the past, it could afford to do. Simultaneously with intensive armament, international anticommunism is now carrying out intensive psychological aggression, which goes beyond the framework of ideological subversion, even though ideological subversion is its starting point.

That parallel course of the two aggressive activities of imperialism and its international anticommunist centers is aimed specifically at subversive antisocialist and, in particular, anti-Soviet actions in the socialist countries. It is an organic part of the United States' and NATO's military and strategic plans. Recent evidence of that psychological aggression is the unusually large sums sent from the United States, the FRG and other imperialist countries to Poland, which are to be used--as the "donors" frankly declare--to disturb socialism.

Directly involved in imperialism's contemporary psychological aggression are its special services. For 1980, \$13 billion has been earmarked for U.S. espionage services, whose personnel the U.S. press estimates "modestly" at 155,000 people. The so-called National Security Agency is planning and implementing with its 80,000 people radio and radiotechnical subversion throughout the world unprecedented in scope and content, particularly against the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries. More than 13,000 stations and centers of radio and radiotechnical aggression are deployed against countries of the socialist community. Apart from that, those services also operate in connection with U.S. allies.

Those facts cannot induce us to imagine that imperialism is capable of halting the inevitable development of the world, the advance of socialism, peace, progress and democracy. On the other hand, they must not be ignored either. After all, these are the specific instruments and means of imperialism's contemporary escalated psychological aggression against the main force of the world revolutionary process--the socialist community countries. It is an activity focusing today on direct, specific subversive actions adjusted to suit tactical plans and aimed against individual socialist countries, but against other countries as well. One of the slogans against socialism is: Today it no longer suffices just to disagree and to protest, there is a need for specific actions. Such slogans are designed to influence in particular the minds of the unaware part of the population and the youth and to set off sentiments leading to "attractive" actions and demands leading to tension or to conflicts.

The "great interest" shown by the spokesman of the West German military-industrial complex, F.J. Strauss, for the working people, for instance in Poland, is very transparent from that viewpoint, just as was his "interest" in Czechoslovakia in 1968. What is involved is the attempt to disturb, in keeping with the United States' and NATO's strategic plans, the so-called iron triangle from within, that is the strength, unity and firmness of socialism on its Western borders. After all, Strauss formulated the goals clearly, and not just on his own behalf, in his book "Program for Europe..." in 1969 as follows: "When we want to create a strategy of war and peace, and it is indisputable that it is necessary, we can do so only when we are strong enough." That was and is the credo of the Ostpolitik concept as pursued by Strauss and those like him. It is also to be aided by deploying new American nuclear missiles on the territory of the FRG and Western Europe.

Imperialism's psychological aggression is at sharp variance with the provisions of the UN Charter, with the entire system of international law and with the Final Act. It is aimed at the policy of detente, against good-neighborly relations among states and against peaceful relations among states with different social systems. The practice of imperialism and its foreign policy, the psychological warfare against socialism and other countries, demonstrates that it does not recognize in practice those principles, even though it often refers to them.

#### SOVIET MINISTER DEMICHEV ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

AU251819 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 80 p 1

[CTK/DA report: "Great Interest in the Days of Soviet Culture; a Nonwilting Bouquet; the Official Soviet Delegation Leaves by Air"]

[Excerpt] Prague, 21 Nov--The head of the official Soviet delegation to the Days of Soviet Culture in the CSSR, Peter Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of culture, on Friday ended his stay in Czechoslovakia and in the afternoon, accompanied by his entourage, left Bratislava by air for Moscow.

At the airport he was seen off by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan, who accompanied the delegation during its stay in Slovakia, was also present. The USSR ambassador to the CSSR, Aleksandr Botvin, also bade farewell to the delegation.

#### SRV DEPUTY PREMIER GIAP CONTINUES VISIT

##### Meeting With Strougal

LD251600 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 25 Nov (CTK)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Tuesday visiting Vietnamese Deputy Premier Vo Nguyen Giap.

The Vietnamese official is attending here the 5th session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Lubomir Strougal and Vo Nguyen Giap highly appreciated the achievements in Czechoslovak-Vietnamese political, economic and cultural ties, and spoke about prospects of further cooperation in these fields. They centered on Czechoslovak participation in the reconstruction of industrial plants, and in the development of Vietnam's agricultural production and forest economy.

#### VNA on Rohlicek Meeting

OW260929 Hanoi VNA in English 0758 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Nov (VNA)--The fifth session of the joint commissions for scientific and technical cooperation of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia was held in Prague on November 24.

At the session, the two head delegates, Vice Premier General Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and Vice Premier R. Rohlicek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, reviewed the implementation of the resolutions of the fourth session and agreed that everything had gone according to plan. Vice Premier R. Rohlicek declared that Czechoslovakia will continue to help and cooperate with Vietnam in all fields to contribute to the construction and defence of Vietnam.

General Vo Nguyen Giap sincerely thanked the Czechoslovak people for their support and assistance and expressed his belief that the all round cooperation between the two countries will develop further.

The session took place in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere.

#### INDRA RETURNS, COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF VISITS

LD252238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation returned to Prague tonight from a friendly visit to India and Sri Lanka. The delegation was led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, who said the following to Prague journalists:

[Begin recording] As regards Sri Lanka, this was the first parliamentary contact for 18 years. In this alone we see the importance of this visit to this generally very interesting country.

We have very lively political contacts with India, including contacts between the parliaments of our countries, and the program was indeed prepared in such a way as to enable us in the most effective way to acquaint ourselves with the concrete results of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and India. We were able to see enterprises constructed with our participation, but the most important thing was that during our talks with the highest representatives of the Indian Republic we were able to express our views on the international-political situation and our mutual bilateral relations. I would like to note that in view of India's playing such a great role in the movement of the nonaligned countries we were pleased to find that on many principal questions of international politics we had very close--and in many instances identical--views.

The situation in India now is such that in the nearest future, as is well known, a high-level visit from the Soviet Union is to arrive. The Indian public is very much looking forward to the visit of Comrade Brezhnev; they are preparing a great civic welcome, and no doubt it will mean not only an important step in Soviet-Indian relations, but also a step contributing to peace all over the world. [end recording]

## KABRHELOVA LEAVES FOR KABUL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

LD251558 Prague CTK in English 1522 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 25 Nov (CTK)--Marie Kabrhelova, Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, left today for Kabul at the invitation of the democratic organization of Afghan women to attend its national conference.

## CHNOUPEK MEETS UK MINISTER OF STATE BLAKER

LD251802 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received today in the Cernin Palace in Prague Peter Blaker, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

They exchanged views on the topical questions of international relations and the further possibilities of the development of Czechoslovak-British cooperation. In view of the current complex international situation the Czechoslovak side underlined the exceptional importance of the continuation of a political dialog in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and in keeping with the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed the sincere interest of the Czechoslovak Government in a constructive progress of the Madrid meeting which should bring concrete results, above all in the sphere of the military detente and disarmament.

In the course of Peter Blaker's stay in Czechoslovakia, consultations took place between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia and Britain.

## HUSAK RECEIVES GHANAIAN, TUNISIAN, KAMPUCHEAN ENVOYS

LD251536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today received Joseph K. Arthur, the new extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Ghana, in Prague Castle. When assessing existing relations between both countries, they pointed to possibilities for their intensification in all areas of common interest. An intensification of mutually advantageous cooperation and trade exchanges is to the benefit of the people of Czechoslovakia and Ghana and contributes toward strengthening peace and security in the world.

Noureddine Mejdoub, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Tunis, also presented his credentials to the president of the republic today. During his reception, it was noted that the mutually advantageous contacts between Czechoslovakia and Tunisia are guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and that they have the necessary prerequisites for their further expansion in the fields of economy, culture and health care.

Gustav Husak, president of the republic, also received today, in an inaugural audience, Phong Sareth, the first extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. In a comradely conversation, they singled out specifically the importance of the recent official friendly visit of a delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front of National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council, headed by Heng Samrin.

The meetings of the highest representatives of both countries and conclusions made during the talks have put the further development of relations between both states in the period ahead on a solid basis. Czechoslovakia is ready, in line with the content of the agreements signed, to develop all-round contacts with the PRK in all sectors of social life and thus assist the Kampuchean people in their endeavor to rebuild their country.

#### STROUGAL RECEIVES OUTGOING CUBAN, NEW PERUVIAN ENVOYS

LD241424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today the Cuban ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Pedro Luis Torres, who is ending his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal also received the new ambassador of the Republic of Peru, Jaime Cacho-Sousa Castro, who is taking up the function.

#### SMUTNY VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF NEW FINANCING RULES

AU211206 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 80 p 2

[Svatopluk Smutny article: "From Everyone and to Everyone; New Financing Rules"]

[Text] How do you arrange your family finances? Most probably you put aside from your wages amounts needed to pay your rent, heating, electricity and so forth. But the subsequent stage is no longer that uniform--with the money left, some people buy food, and only with the rest they purchase clothes, footwear or apartment accessories; others again put aside an amount for "investments" and with what is left they finance their daily needs for food and drink. There is no need to calculate which system is more correct--one can do it either way.

In the national economy things are somewhat different, and they will be quite different as of 1 January when the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy After 1980" goes into effect. The "Set of Measures" stipulates the priorities as regards the utilization of the results of the activity of enterprises and organizations. Until now, an enterprise had to turn over the appropriate sum to the state budget, then to augment the wage funds, and only then to divide what was left among various special purpose funds. When an enterprise was not doing well, in the economic sense of the word, and there was little left for the special purpose funds, but it needed to withdraw more from them, it asked a bank for credit or for a subsidy from the state budget (this is how the overwhelming part of investments were financed). And thus the disappointment over unsatisfactory business results remained somehow nominal; there were hardly any consequences and no reason for improvement.

Shakespeare would ask: Where are the snows of yesteryear? There is no lack of dramatic situations in the economy, but now there might be more of them. The "Set of Measures" stipulates that obligations toward the state budget must be complied with first, then all the special purpose funds must be properly seen to, and only in the third place come the material incentive funds. But what happens if--as a result of a bad performance--nothing is left to pay into them? Who will suffer then--the workers or the director? It will be, in the first place, the responsible economic executives who will suffer; workers, in any case, will receive wages corresponding to the quantity and quality of work done.

From this it stems that the whole collective of employees, each one of them, regardless of his position or type of work, must be intensively interested in creating profit. If someplace they think they can insure their profit by raising the prices of their products or services, they are mistaken. To do that they would have to markedly improve technical standards and quality, the utility value and many other parameters. That is neither easy nor simple.

However, the creation of profit is influenced by many other factors, for example by technical development, by the reproduction of basic assets, by the share of foreign trade; and all this will, to the determined extent, be projected into the economic results of organizations as of the new year. And also the difference between organizations that are doing all right and those that are not will begin to show more markedly. Many principles of the "Set of Measures" are formulated in such a manner as to force enterprises to eliminate shortcomings and achieve better economic results.

Also, the "Set of Measures" does not leave it completely to organizations which paths they choose to good economic results, but only stresses some of them with its rules. Thus, for example, in order to improve the utilization of mechanical basic assets [machinery], the property tax on these assets will be increased or reduced up to 30 percent, depending on the indicators of the effectiveness of their utilization. To have machinery and not use it is a luxury our national economy cannot afford. But why should the whole society suffer because of that? Therefore the consequences for an insufficient utilization of machinery will be negatively projected into the economic results of the owner of the machinery.

The number of unoccupied places at machines is estimated at about half a million. The overwhelming part of them is at machines the enterprises do not need, that stand in the way and hamper the modernization of the production base. They represent a body of metal that should have been sent to a metallurgical plant long ago (because those are mostly outdated machines) and transformed into more useful products.

The "Set of Measures" specified that in the future an organization or enterprise will finance its needs from its own resources. Only some exceptional investment projects will be covered by the state budget. The intensity of the creation of profit will thus really determine the enterprise's capacity to deposit enough means in its special-purpose funds. That is a change of which most ranking economic personnel are already aware. But only in few instances so far have they seen to it that it is explained to the whole collective of the working people, even though it will be precisely this collective's activity which will determine whether the created profit will cover payments to the state budget, allocations to the special-purpose funds, as well as wages.

Not merely wages but, for instance, also the fund of cultural and social needs constitute material incentive funds. A high limit is now being set for the fund of cultural and social needs--2.8 percent--even though the basic allocation remains at the present level, at 0.8 percent. How can the 2 percent difference between the basic allocation and the upper limit of the subsidy be obtained?

The indexes determining the additional allocation are the fulfillment of profit, respectively of the share of overall costs in the adjusted performance [upravené vykony], the fulfillment of labor productivity measured in terms of the actual performance, and the fulfillment of deliveries according to their composition. For the fulfillment of each of these indexes an allocation to the tune of 0.4 percent of the annual volume of the wages funds has been set. Moreover, an additional allocation can be granted from a part of the resources obtained through the preferential pricing of technologically advanced products, fashionable products and products with a top quality rating, or through the fulfillment of indexes regulating the utilization of basic assets. On the other hand, the allocations to the fund of cultural and social needs will be reduced as a sanction for technologically outdated and poor quality products.

It follows from what has been said that the "Set of Measures" is just. It encourages the achievement of better economic results and production of a high technological standard and top quality. It distributes the higher revenues thus obtained proportionately among the organization and the working people. On the other hand it palpably penalizes those producers who are bad at work and are economically inefficient. So far it has been the whole society which has had to bear the consequences for poor work and inefficient management. Was that just? He who does not want or is not capable of improving his work and management will feel it himself. Can anyone object to such a principle?

Many working people are asking: The "Set of Measures" will go into effect on 1 January. But not every production can be completed on the same day or in the same week when it was started. It generally takes much longer. From what, for instance, will the needs of the wage fund be covered until the enterprise delivers its products, that means until it sells them and acquires means for fulfilling the prescribed profit, thus becoming able to gradually fulfill its obligations toward the state budget and the special-purpose funds and, above all, to subsidize the material incentive funds?

That is a serious question. But is it that all organizations will start producing only in January? Surely they will be in the middle of production started previously. Production is a continuous process, it will not be interrupted but will continue incessantly. Merely the rules governing its evaluation will change starting New Year's Day--there will be a differentiation of results according to technological standards, quality and so forth. Should there be a lack of means at some places, it may be of a temporary nature and can be solved by way of a credit.

Starting with New Year's Day, work everywhere should become more honest, conscientious, economical--simply more efficient. In that case there will not be any worries caused by the new financing rules. It goes without saying that wherever things remain as they were, there will probably be worries. And they will be considerable; not only for a financial nature but, possibly, also in cadre matters.

#### COLOTKA ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA HIGH SCHOOL AKTIV

LD242340 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The main questions of the activity of Bratislava high schools were discussed today by an all-Bratislava aktiv of students-communists. This venture is traditionally organized every year by the CPSL city committee. It was attended by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; Gejza Slapka, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the city party organization in Bratislava; Juraj Busa, minister of education of the Slovak Socialist Republic; and other personalities of our political life.

The aktiv was addressed by Comrade Peter Colotka. He recalled the revolutionary heritage of the members of the progressive Slovak intelligentsia who since the foundation of the party and its first struggles have linked their lives with the workers' movement. In the spirit of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee Comrade Peter Colotka assessed the results of the last 5 years in all spheres of the life of our society. In connection with the questions of the material- technological support for the activity of the high schools, Comrade Colotka said that for the Seventh 5-Year Plan investment development is anticipated that should result in 145,000 square meters of floor space for lecture halls and classes, and accommodation for 10,000 people.

The participants in the aktiv sent a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee in which they expressed their determination to contribute, through the results of their studies and their sociopolitical commitment, to the fulfillment of the conclusions of the CPCZ and the CPSL Congress.

## COLOTKA RECEIVES SLOVAK CATHOLIC DELEGATION

LD251956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] In Bratislava today, Slovak Premier Peter Colotka met with members of the Presidium of the Association of Catholic clergy, Pacem in Terris, of the Slovak Socialist republic, led by its chairman Canon Gejza Navratil.

In his address Peter Colotka praised the fact that the overwhelming majority of the Catholic clergy and believers not only closely follow but also make an active contribution to the fulfillment of the program of economic and social development of their socialist fatherland. He pointed out the efforts of the association of Catholic clergy, Pacem in Terris, to maintain world peace, and its contribution to the good relations between the socialist state and the Roman Catholic Church.

The ordinaries of the Roman Catholic Church and members of the Presidium of Pacem in Terris assured Peter Colotka and other Slovak representatives that they will further support the construction program of the government and actively contribute to ensuring peace and understanding between nations.

## JAKES INSPECTS AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES IN KUTNA HORA

LD241418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the district of Kutna Hora today, accompanied by the leading secretary of the Central Bohemian regional party committee, Vaclav Hajek, and other representatives. At his first stop, the Mir agriculture cooperative in Potechy, he showed particular interest in a modern mechanised yard comprising garages, repair works and bridge boards [odstavne plochy] which service agriculture machinery.

Comrade Milos Jakes then visited the Drobovice farm where he inspected a unique project: a multiple storeyed building for raising over 1,000 piglets, the only installation of this kind in the Central Bohemian Region.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 2250 GMT on 24 November adds that Jakes visited the production commerce cooperative Kooperativa at Uhlirské Janovice.]

## BRIEFS

PRICE COOPERATION WITH GDR--Michal Sabolcik, minister charged with administering the Federal Price Office, and Walter Halbritter, GDR's minister-head of the Price Office attached to the Council of Ministers, discussed on 19 November in Prague the two countries' cooperation in the price sphere and informed each other about the planning and creation of wholesale prices in their respective countries. [Prague RUDE BRAVO in Czech 20 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

HARVESTING IN SLOVAKIA--In Eastern Slovakia, where the southern areas had been flooded and the northern areas are still awash, the people are particularly straining to save what remains of the harvest. At the beginning of this week sugar beets remained on 400 of the total 5,678 planted; corn for silage remained on almost 5,000 of the 45,312 sown; corn for grain has been threshed from 4,200 of the 9,000 sown. The region has not succeeded in sowing the planned amounts of winter crops: only about 105,000 of the 125,000 planned have been sown. This means that the spring sowing of barley, also possibly of other cereals, will have to be expanded by more than 20,000. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

## PUBLIC PROSECUTOR APPEALS TO FRG TO RETURN FUGITIVE

LD251820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN)--GDR public prosecutor Dr H.C. Streit, made an urgent appeal today to the public prosecutor of the Berlin (West) Superior Court to extradite fugitive GDR state citizen Egon Bunge.

Bunge is strongly suspected of killing Ulrich Steinhauer, a GDR Border Guard on duty on GDR territory on 4 November 1980.

The GDR public prosecutor strongly protested that the West Berlin justice authorities, invoking an FRG law, have so far not complied with his request for extradition even though the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971 unequivocally confirmed that Berlin (West) is not part of the Federal Republic and should not be governed by it.

It was forcefully pointed out that a refusal to extradite would contradict the concluded agreements and treaties as well as all customs and universally recognized legal principles, would disregard GDR sovereignty, its state citizenship and territorial integrity and prevent Bunge facing his lawful judge in the GDR.

## DPA REPORTS CUTS IN GDR-POLAND TRAIN SERVICES

LD252032 Hamburg DPA in German 1954 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] East Berlin, 25 Nov (DPA)--A number of train services between the GDR and Poland have been cut following the drastic limitations introduced into tourist travel at the end of last month. The pairs of trains connecting East Berlin and Warsaw at peak travel periods have been discontinued. Another fast train service between East Berlin and Stettin has also been dropped, although Stettin can still be reached by a pair of trains linking East Berlin direct with Gdynia.

It was further learned on Tuesday that as of Wednesday the pair of trains between East Berlin and Krakow will also probably be discontinued. So far, it is not known whether there will be any cuts in the air services between the GDR and Poland.

## WEST BERLINERS' APPLICATION FOR TRAVEL DECREASES

LD241756 Hamburg DPA in German 1544 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 24 Nov (DPA)--As a result of the increase in mid-October in the minimum money exchange requirement, the number of visits by West Berliners to the GDR and the eastern part of the city has dropped by nearly 62 percent. During the first few weeks following the increase, 137,555 applications were made in the five West Berlin visitors' bureaus. Senat spokesman Hermann Meyn told journalists on Monday that this was equivalent to a drop of almost 62 percent compared with the same period last year. Last year, nearly 359,400 applications were made during the same 6 weeks.

## DISMANTLING RAILROAD FACILITIES IN W. BERLIN STOPPED

LD241758 Hamburg DPA in German 1630 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 24 Nov (DPA)--The GDR railroad authorities seem to have stopped dismantling parts of the closed municipal rail routes in West Berlin. Head of the Senat Chancellery Peter Soetje told the Parliamentary Committee for Federal Affairs today that since the allies' letter of 13 November to the senior GDR railroad officials nothing more has been dismantled.

According to investigations by a joint working group of the Senat and the allies, some barriers and automatic ticket machines were removed by GDR railroad authorities and stored in West Berlin and none of the dismantled equipment has been taken to East Berlin.

#### FRG PAPER REPORTS CRITICISM VOICED AT CHURCH SYNODS

DW261043 [Editorial Report] Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German on 26 November carries on page 11 excerpts from the reports of the church executive boards to the Synod of the Evangelical Land Church of Greifswald in the GDR.

The report of the church management to the Saxonian Ecclesiastical Province's Synod draws attention to the dialogue between the executive boards of the GDR church executive boards with GDR head of state Honecker on 6 March 1978 and concedes that GDR state organs are trying to correct wrong decisions in matters of school education. "Yet the experience remains that it is often only due to the persistent effort of the person concerned to make use of the right granted." It must be insured, the report goes on to say, that young Christians must not hide their faith in school and at the university.

Further dealing with educational matters the Saxonian Church report says that while defense training has been declared an obligatory subject of school instruction "We continue to rely on the promise of the state secretary for church affairs of the fall of 1978 that conscientious objection will not entail negative consequences."

Dealing with current political affairs the report voices concern over the increase in the minimum exchange rates for visitors from foreign countries, fearing that "this new regulation might entail the effect that the personal meetings of families and good friends will become more seldom and shorter, or will cease altogether."

As for the participation of Christians in public life the report noted that "from beginning it has been emphasized that the cooperation of all citizens in the organization of our social life is necessary." Yet, the impression prevails "that in our country only some of the citizens are participating actively in this process and assuming a share in the responsibility. More and more leadership and managerial positions are filled as appointment positions by the Socialist Unity Party. Yet, this makes the advocacy of Marxism-Leninism the basic precondition for sharing in managerial decisions and thus participating in the development of society in a leading capacity." Is this not bound to lead to a point where Christians become "less and less eligible for social cooperation?" the report asks.

The Greifswald report likewise refers to the instructions of the new exchange rates for foreign visitors and has this to say about it: "During the past few weeks it has come to light that the readiness of the state organs to talk can reach certain limits in specific situations. Thus on central level it was no longer possible to discuss with the state representatives the aggravations caused by the regulation on the minimum exchange." The report expresses the feeling that "wherever the state and the party begin to become anxious that church matters might touch the question of power in our society, the state obviously is no longer prepared to conduct a dialogue with the church." The report expressly regrets this and rejects such a suspicion as "incorrect and unjust."

Dealing with international affairs the Greiswald report expresses the concern of the church over the dangers to world peace and laments that "the ignorance vis-a-vis respective political proposals of the other side has reached a terrifying dimension." Hence it is necessary for the churches to urge their respective governments to achieve concrete steps toward disarmament, to intensify economic and political cooperation, and to do everything for the implementation of the principles of Helsinki. The report says that the church "continues to hope for the signing of the SALT II treaty and for the effective continuation of disarmament negotiations on all levels." For each state today "It is not the demonstration of its political power and strength which indicates its greatness but the venturing of peace and confidence."

Reverting to internal affairs the church report deplores the restrictions imposed on religious services in prisons and the curtailment of publication licenses for the church. "What matters is the option of printing small publications commensurate with topical events and demands which, as a rule, would have a local character." Yet, it has been impossible to achieve this to this day, the report states, and it concludes by saying that "Notwithstanding all understanding for the problems of supplying paper and printing allotments this cannot be called anything else but burdening the ecclesiastical work in our land church as before."

#### GRUENEBERG ACTIVITIES ON VISIT TO SYRIA REPORTED

LD251836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 25 Nov (ADN)--The SED delegation visiting Syria, led by Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit on Tuesday to the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's [ASBP] Institute for Political Sciences in At-Tall near Damascus. The rector of this highest ASBP educational center, Dr Ilyas Najmah, and Gerhard Grueneberg, discussed cooperation between the "Karl-Marx" SED College and the ASBP Institute.

The previous evening, Sa'id Hamadi, member of the ASBP regional command and president of Syrian-GDR Friendship Society, gave a dinner in honor of the SED delegation. Also present were the minister of education, Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad, the minister of communications, Ra'fat al-Kurdi, and minister of public works, Nayif Jarbu'.

Gerhard Grueneberg stated in a toast that the GDR people will always support "the energetic and courageous struggle" in unshakable solidarity "which the Syrian people is waging in defense of its vital interests, in rejection of the conspiracies by imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces in the Middle East and for peace and social progress."

#### Talks With PLO's 'Arafat

LD251452 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 25 Nov (ADN)--Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, held talks with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee in Damascus on Monday evening. The head of the SED delegation, now visiting Syria, conveyed the most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Yasir 'Arafat reciprocated equally cordially.

During their discussion, Gerhard Grueneberg reaffirmed the firm solidarity and alliance of the people of the GDR with the Palestinians who are waging a just struggle for their legitimate rights. He handed over a consignment of solidarity items from the GDR workers for the PLO.

In their cordial and friendly talks Gerhard Grueneberg and Yasir 'Arafat discussed certain aspects of the confrontation course pursued by U.S. imperialism and its allies. The head of the SED delegation reaffirmed the immutable position of the GDR as regards the Near East conflict and underlined the need for a peaceful settlement of the conflict by the observation of the legitimate interests of the Palestinians. He underscored the GDR position that the Iraqi-Iranian conflict had to be solved by peaceful means.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed his concern at Israel's preparations for new acts of aggression against Lebanon. He said that the PLO, in close alliance with Syria and other progressive forces in the Arab world, is determined to continue the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The Palestinian people, backed by the friendship of the socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union, would consistently fight for the implementation of their legitimate interests.

AUBERT, FISCHER SPEAK AT 20 NOV BERN DINNER

LD211316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0914 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bern, 21 Nov (ADN)--Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert gave a dinner in Bern on Thursday evening in honor of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

In his toast Aubert expressed the hope that with their joint talks they had made a contribution--albeit a modest one--to international understanding. "Our talks permitted both sides to explain their positions frankly and politely and to acquaint each other with their views and feelings. Such contacts are always useful. They are especially desirable in dangerous times such as we are experiencing today where a lack of communications further exacerbates the risk of crisis."

Pierre Aubert also pointed out that the German language, which is the national tongue in five European countries, represents a common element between the peoples of Switzerland and the GDR, and that many elements of a joint cultural and historical heritage are linked to it.

In his reply, Oskar Fischer drew attention to the bases of the Swiss policy of neutrality and noted that this had shown itself to be of importance not only for the prosperity of the Swiss people, but also for the safeguarding of peace in Europe. He concurred with Pierre Aubert, who had said recently that the limitation of arms in Europe and an increase of confidence remain vital aims for the future. "Indeed, there is today no more urgent concern than to end the fateful arms race and to complement political detente with military detente," said Oskar Fischer. The Madrid meeting could effectively contribute toward this. However, it needs more than protestations that unfruitful polemics should not be repeated. "Detente can only prosper if all sides constructively work for it. The GDR does so." The joint interest expressed in the talks in the strengthening of peace and security, in disarmament and international cooperation have established a viable basis for the future shaping of the mutual relations.

PDRY FRIENDSHIP TREATY INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION EXCHANGED

LD241610 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 24 Nov (ADN)--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, and Ahmad Abduh Rajih, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the GDR, in Berlin on Monday exchanged the instruments of ratification on the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The treaty was signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, during his visit to Aden in November 1979.

During the exchange of the instruments of ratification, Oskar Fischer and Ahmad Abduh Rajih underlined that the treaty imbues the traditional friendly relations between the two states with a new international quality, launching a higher stage in the anti-imperialist alliance relations and overall bilateral cooperation, on the basis of the joint struggle for peace, detente and social progress, against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism.

#### SED LEADERS ATTEND PLANT PARTY CONFERENCE

AU260825 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 22-23 and 24 Nov on pages 1, 3, and 4 publish reports on party meetings and elections in various GDR plants and enterprises, attended and addressed by leading SED party officials: Naumann, Jarowski, Sindermann, Axen, Dohls, Felfe, Hager, Herrmann, Krolikowski, Neumann and Krenz.

Although ostensibly these local party meetings were held to account for the party organizations' efforts in supporting and promoting the enterprises' economic and production activities, and to elect new leading bodies, a recurrent theme in the participants' statements seems to have been the need to strengthen and consolidate the leading role of the party and its close ties with the people.

In this connection the majority of the main speakers are reported to have devoted considerable attention to themes such as: the unassailability of the party's leading role, the need for close ties between party and people, people's participation in running the state, the importance of having confidence in the party and its unity.

As presented in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the meetings paid relatively scant attention to detailed discussions and statements on international developments. When this theme is treated, it is done in general terms.

Speaking to the delegates of the Fuerstenwalde tire plant Politburo member Horst Dohls is reported to have said: "Everybody can see that in carrying out the socialist revolution in our country, our party has always lived up to its leading role. The party never allowed the power of the workers class to be assailed. Trustfully linked with the working people, the SED did everything in its power to strengthen the worker-peasant regime."

In his address to the workers of a plant in Piesteritz, Politburo member Sindermann is also reported to have stressed the "leading role of the party" and continuing: "Thus the policy of the SED is aimed at constantly strengthening the workers class' confidence in the party and the ties of the party with the working people, as well as at expanding socialist democracy. It is important to have an increasing number of citizens participate in the power of the state and in running our socialist state."

Politburo member Axen's statement at the Lauchhammer engineering plant, as reported in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, said, among other things: "The growth of the GDR's economic power is accompanied by a strengthening of the socialist power of workers and peasants in the political, ideological, cultural and military spheres. It is of great significance that, precisely at a moment when imperialism pursues a policy of overt confrontation and, linked with it, intensified diversionist activities against the socialist countries, the GDR is proving itself, standing the test of a firm barrier against imperialism, a bastion of socialism and peace in the heart of Europe." "Our society's economic and political progress is an eloquent expression of the fact that the trustful relations between party and people are constantly becoming stronger. This is a stable foundation for solving all our internal and foreign policy tasks." The speaker is then reported to have declared: "We have no reason to underrate the consequences of the savage counteroffensive mounted by the imperialist enemy. As one can see, this has been the most massive counterblow against peaceful coexistence since the times of the cold war thus far."

In his statement to the workers of the Maxhuetten steel plant, Politburo member Hager is reported to have noted: "Never and under no circumstances has our party permitted the power of the workers class to be assailed. On the contrary, our party has done all it could to unrelentingly strengthen the power of workers and peasants." "Without this power--and this is also confirmed by the experience of the workers of Maxhuetten--a socialist society cannot be erected nor can the interests of the workers class be impeded."

Addressing the workers of the chemical installations engineering plant in Grimma, Politburo member Herrmann is reported to have said: "We have a party that knows how to wage a battle on all levels, how to wage this battle in a unified and cohesive manner, a party that is part of the people, serving the people and, hence, closely united with the people." "Today the constant intensification of the leading role of our Marxist-Leninist party is, as it has been in the past, the guarantee for our successes."

Some other statements, among them those by Politburo members Krolkowski and Neumann are also reported to have included brief passing references to the leading role of the party and its close ties with the people.

#### HOFFMANN ADDRESSES SED DELEGATES OF FIGHTER WING

DW242132 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpt from speech delivered by Politburo member of the SED Central Committee Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense on 24 November at the SED delegates conference of the Hermann Matern Fighter Wing--recorded, place not given]

[Text] It indeed is a fact that in the year of preparation for the 10th SED Congress we have made considerable headway in all decisive fields of our political and military work, extending from political education to the solving of complicated training measures. It is quite obvious that the strongest impulses for any kind of progress emanate from the party organizations, from the personal engagement of communists and above all from all those who have fathomed the nature of the party's policy and decisions. This makes it clear on principle as to which direction must be taken for the work ahead so as to fulfill greater tasks with increased quality and effectiveness.

The complicated and aggravated military-political situation causes us to raise the question about the responsibility, the example and the role of communists within the armed forces even more emphatically than before. The main substance in the life of a communist must be the struggle for implementing the goals set for us by the party, for the interests of the working people. For what we want to achieve after all is--and in this we differ fundamentally from all exploiter classes--that not only we ourselves want to live happily and in peace, but we also want all peoples of the world to do so. And this means we must struggle, engage our thinking and actions and mobilize the noncommunists during and also after their hours of duty. [applause]

#### INTERIOR MINISTER ADDRESSES POLICE OFFICERS

LD251516 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The great responsibility of the German People's Police and the other bodies of the Ministry of Interior has been stressed by chief of the people's police, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior.

Speaking at a meeting with senior officers he stressed that in view of the changing and aggravating class confrontation with imperialism and in view of its stepped-up ideological struggle, the important task is to deploy every effort, in close alliance with the working people, toward the reliable protection of socialism and peace. Party elections in sections and units had provided convincing proof that all communists had come forward with new deeds for the protection of the socialist achievements and the reinforcement of the worker and peasant state, thereby taking their worthy place in the mass initiative of the working people in preparation for the 10th party congress.

#### NAUMANN ADDRESSES ACADEMY OF ARTS ELECTION MEETING

LD250008 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, has called on artists to make an important and independent contribution in the international class struggle. Speaking at an election meeting in the Berlin Academy of Arts, the first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive said since the eighth and ninth congresses there has been a stimulating upswing in culture and arts in the GDR. For this very reason the enemy has stepped up his attacks in this sphere.

Konrad Naumann continued that in the past such attacks had always received their due reply, and would also in the future always receive a reply.

Discussing cultural relations with the FRG he emphasized that these could not be viewed independently from the whole political situation. It is clear in the GDR and for many friends of peace, as well as in the NATO countries, that intrastate cultural contacts could not be ad hoc and cannot take place spontaneously. The level of relations in this sphere depends on relations between the countries as a whole.

#### BUILDING ACADEMY DISCUSSES ENERGY CONSERVATION

DW211245 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1445 GMT on 20 November 1980 carries an interview by reporter Klaus Hellberger with Prof Werner (Taeuber), director of the Institute for Heating, Air-Conditioning and Principles of Building Technology, on how to cut heating energy for new or modernized buildings by 30 percent by 1985 and on a meeting held by the Building Academy on 20 November.

(Taeuber) points out that the participants of the 42nd Building Academy plenum said that the problems can be handled only in a complex way. The improvement of heating systems of buildings is a most important matter as is the further development of insulation of outer walls, roofs and windows. The 42d plenary session discussed a gradual program in this respect, including more research work and the use of more secondary building material for insulation such as old wood and old textiles. Thermostats and microelectronic controls must be installed, which will help to save up to 20 percent of energy for heating. Radiation plate heating for workers in industrial plants could help to save up to 45 percent of energy consumed compared with the usual industrial hot air heating systems.

In city construction the location of buildings is most important. In order to save energy there should be less individual buildings standing alone and more concentrated grouping of buildings. Energy from natural sources should be exploited more, such as obtaining heat from water, from the earth and from the sun. We have gathered quite a bit of experience in this matter, says (Taeuber) particularly with regard to absorbing solar energy for hot water supply in sports installations. Examples are shown in the experimental house of the Building Academy in (Waltersdorf).

## HENG SAMRIN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR DISCUSSIONS

## Arrival at Ferihegy

LD251416 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front For National Salvation and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council has arrived in Budapest. The delegation, led by Heng Samrin, is paying an official, friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Kampuchean guests were received at Ferihegy airport by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs.

## Heng Samrin Meets Lazar, Losonczi

LD260204 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Discussions on Hungarian-Kampuchean relations and international issues have begun in Budapest. The Kampuchean delegation, which arrived in Hungary today on an official visit under the leadership of President Heng Samrin, was invited by Premier Gyorgy Lazar. The delegation consists of four ministers and three deputy ministers. During an exchange of views, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, they briefed each other on the situations in their respective countries and also discussed the possibilities of developing economic and cultural relations.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received President Heng Samrin and his delegation in Parliament. At the meeting, they discussed international issues, including the effect of the Southeast Asian situation on world peace.

In the evening the Presidential Council and the government gave a dinner in Parliament in honor of the Kampuchean delegation. In his toast Pal Losonczi noted that Hungary is following the joint efforts Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos are making to ease tension and develop friendly, good-neighborly relations in the region. It is our conviction that the Kampuchean people will realize the objectives laid down in the program of the National United Front and the Revolutionary Council.

In his reply, Heng Samrin expressed thanks for the assistance his country has received from Hungary. He pointed out that every attempt to restore the bloody Pol Pot regime is doomed to failure.

## GOODS EXCHANGE, PAYMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SRV

LD252224 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Hungarian-Vietnamese goods exchange is expected to grow by 35 percent in the next 5 years. This is contained, among other things, in the goods exchange and payment agreement signed in Budapest today by the two ministers of foreign trade, Peter Veress and Le Khac. Hungary will continue to supply Vietnam chiefly with machines, equipment, instruments and medicines in exchange for agricultural products, handicraft goods as well as industrial raw and basic materials.

## LEGAL AID OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON 'LABOR-RELATED DISPUTES'

AU251842 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 23 Nov 80 p 3

[Tamas Keri article: "What Help Does Legal Aid Provide?--discussion with Dr Laszlo Zsiga, chief of the Legal Department of the National Trade Union Council"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Let us take a closer look at one of the areas with which the [trade union] legal aid service is concerned, namely labor-related disputes. On the average, their number fluctuates between 50,000-60,000 annually and approximately one-third do not end intramurally, but continue in court. Is this rate not too high? To pose the question more unequivocally: Can enterprises afford this?

[Answer] The question is still not quite unequivocal, because, for me, it includes an implication, for instance: Why has the number of labor-related disputes not diminished, although legal aid panels are operating in so many places? My answer is: The legal aid panels play a dual-purpose role in the above connection. On the one hand, they instruct the working people and make "stubborn" bosses and managers inclined to bureaucracy see reason and, thereby, forestall superfluous labor disputes. On the other hand, with their assistance, grievances of older or more recent origin become settled regarding which, without the support of the legal aid panels, the working people would probably not even attempt to prove their right. Each successfully upheld case then brings a whole series of additional "difficult cases" to the surface.

It already follows from the preceding example that it is not absolutely desirable for our statistics to show fewer labor dispute cases. To be sure, such disputes are indicative of a portion of conflict situations arising in the course of work and, once they do arise, no one would profit if we tried to hush them up. It is another matter that the reasons that bring about disputes could be more effectively averted at enterprises where, in general, a qualified labor affairs apparatus, labor affairs arbitration committee and, not least, the trade union and collective agreement constitute a guarantee that matters proceed in an orderly manner. Instead of that, in several places just now it is found that, with reference to economical and other considerations, attempts are made to pare down the rightful emoluments of the working people or make them responsible for the shortcomings of enterprise operation. Of course, this must not be permitted, and, where the legal aid panels are equal to their task, such endeavors are indeed doomed to failure from the very beginning.

#### BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-YUGOSLAV TELEVISION--Budapest, 18 Nov (MTI)--Leaders of the Hungarian and the Novi Sad (Yugoslavia) television networks concluded a two-year work-plan in Budapest on Tuesday with a view to expanding relations between the two organizations. Initialed by Richard Nagy, chairman of the Hungarian Television, and Milutin Stanisic, director of the Novi Sad television, the document provides for exchange of programmes that may be of interest to the other side. Under the accord, each side will furnish possibility to TV teams coming from the other country for shooting. Besides, the deal stipulates co-production of TV films. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 18 Nov 80 LD]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COOPERATION--Representatives of the National Environmental Protection Council and the Yugoslav Environmental Protection and Regional Development Council had talks on expanding cooperation in environmental protection between the two countries between 17 and 19 November in Budapest. They agreed that, within the framework of the technical-scientific cooperation in effect between the two countries, they will pursue jointly the regulation of air pollution caused by industrial technologies, the neutralization and utilization of waste materials and the solution of protection from noise. [Text] [Budapest MACYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Nov 80 p 4 AU]

HUNGARIAN-GDR PROTOCOL--Budapest 21 Nov (MTI)--The talks of Hungarian and GDR water management officials ended on Friday in Budapest with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed for Hungary by Jozsef Vincze, deputy president of the national water management office, and for the GDR by Reinhold Fiedler, undersecretary of state for environment protection and water management, heads of the negotiating delegations. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 21 Nov 80 LD]

## STRIKES THREATENED IF NAROZNIAK NOT RELEASED

LD252134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Inspired by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, Mazowsze region, a strike of both shifts of the main assembly department has been continuing since yesterday at the Ursus engineering works [in Warsaw]. The Mazowsze branch of Solidarity, as its representatives stated at a press conference today, demands the release of Jan Narozniak, a doctorate student at the Institute of Mathematics, and a worker at a duplicating shop of the union. He was arrested in connection with the discovery of a secret document issued by the general prosecutor's office to subordinate offices discovered at NSZZ Solidarity office on Szpitalna Street in Warsaw. Also some other departments of industrial works in Warsaw have downed tools.

During the press conference the representatives of Solidarity stated that if Jan Narozniak, who is innocent according to them, is not released strikes will spread.

## TASS COVERAGE OF RAILROAD WORKERS' STRIKE REPORTED

LD252318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Events in Poland continue to be widely reflected in the foreign mass media. In many countries the TASS report, reprinted subsequently by the Soviet press concerning the warning railroad workers' strike, has been noted with great attention. The statement that the transportation strike could affect the transit rail links through Polish territory was emphasized.

## RAILROAD WORKERS CONTINUE TALKS, PROTESTS

## Gdansk Workers Strike

LD251714 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Between 1000 and 1400 today railroad workers stopped services on the Gdansk-Wejherowo suburban line. Their strike was to protest the failure to complete talks on ways to implement pay demands agreed in Wroclaw during talks with a government commission.

## Various Committees Urge Restraint

LD252244 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Strike committees at the Silesian railroad district, at the district railroad directorate in Katowice, in Tarnowskie Gory and in Czestochowa have appealed to all state railroad employees for peaceful and orderly work, for preservation of calm and for discretion. In their telex message which we received today we read, among other things, that various antisocial elements want to spread confusion among the brotherhood of railroad workers and are trying to disturb the peace in the country. The message is signed by representatives of strike committees at the Silesian District Directorate of the Polish state railroads.

## Positions Unchanged in Wroclaw

LD251734 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Talks were resumed in the Wroclaw locomotive shed at about 1330. The government delegation is led by Minister of Transportation Mieczyslaw Zajfryd. Here is a report by Piotr Witkowski who has just arrived from the locomotive shed.

Also present was the Wroclaw Voivoda Janusz Owczarek. Minister Zajfryd stated that at present there are three agreements signed by government commissions with various representations of the railroad workers and their full implementation calls for the introduction of alterations in the interpretation of the agreement signed in Wroclaw last October with the interregional Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity.

The interregional railroad workers strike committee has taken the stand that once an agreement has been signed it should be implemented in the form accepted in October, and without contracting other agreements signed by the government it demands full implementation of the agreement in accordance with the specifications of the signed document. So far there is no indication that the stand adopted by any of the sides has changed. Let us recall that the talks have been in progress since 1800 yesterday with only brief intervals.

#### Talks Continue

LD252204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] In the Wroclaw Główny locomotive shed, talks between the ministerial commission, led by the Minister of Transportation Mieczysław Zajfryd, and the regional strike committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, [NSZZ] led by Włodzimierz (Bawelek) went on for the whole day. Delegates of the NSZZ of Railroad Workers, and representatives of the regional commission for implementing resolutions and demands from Katowice were present as observers. The main topic of the talks was the controversial question of sharing the Z190 million for pay raises for railroad workers, which has been agreed in accordance with the Wroclaw agreement of 29 October.

This evening there was a chance to reach an agreement which would be acceptable to railroad workers and the ministerial commission. In view of the development the chairman of the interregional strike commission declared another break in the talks in order for working teams to consult in detail on the proposed solutions.

Today, as in recent days, before the talks were resumed protest actions were held by railroad workers at the initiative of the interdistrict strike committee of the NSZZ Solidarity. Outside the so-called rush hour, passenger traffic was halted for 10-14 hours on the fast urban railway in the tricity area and the WKZ [expansion unknown] in Warsaw. All other trains, including freight trains, are running normally.

#### Agreement Reached

LD260822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] An agreement was reached last night at the Wroclaw Główny locomotive shed between the ministerial commission headed by Minister of Transportation Mieczysław Zajfryd and the interregional strike committee of railroad workers belonging to the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity and headed by Włodzimierz (Badelek). After 5 days of talks, the minister of transportation made a decision which finally establishes the method of distribution of funds earmarked for the wage increases for railroad workers. These increases will become effective retroactive to 1 October of this year. The leader of the strike committee accepted the minister's decision and read out a statement calling off the protest action for the entire Polish State Railroad network.

#### GENERAL STRIKE IN LOWER BESKIDS REGION CALLED OFF

LD242024 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a general strike was announced for today to cover the entire lower Beskids region.

A government commission has arrived in Bielsko-Biala, headed by Minister Jozef Kepa, and has started talks with the Presidium of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity. The union has presented a list of (?100) demands.

The strike has been called off.

#### KATOWICE MINERS HOLD 2-HOUR 'WARNING STRIKE' OVER PAY

LD251128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Unattributed report from Katowice]

[Text] At 0600 today a warning strike began at nine coal mines belonging to the Katowice coal industry amalgamation. The strike lasted exactly 2 hours. At 0800 exactly the miners ready for the first shift began working. The strike was preceded yesterday by talks between the workers committees of the Wujek, Staszi, Polska, Wieczorek, Gottwald, Barbara, Myslowice, Murcki and Katowice mines and the deputy minister of mining and the director of Katowice mining industry amalgamation. The talks dealt with pay. The workers' representatives demanded that the ministry representatives make their attitudes known concerning the universal bonus payment for underground workers amounting to Z900. According to workers, agreements reached earlier on this question have not been implemented by the ministry. No agreement was reached during the talks. A decision on the 2-hour warning strike was agreed with interfactory commission in Jastrzebie. At the Wujek mine, workers' representatives are now awaiting the arrival of the representatives of the party voivodship committee in Katowice and representatives of the Ministry of Mining.

#### Protest Continues

LD260840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Representatives of nearly 40 enterprise workers commissions of hard coal mines belonging to the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity are continuing their protest action. Those gathered at the Wujek coal mine meeting hall have decided to occupy it until the competent authorities arrive and sign an agreement. The protest is over the way the Ministry of Mining is implementing wage agreements. The concern of the mining workforce, demonstrated by yesterday's 2-hour warning strike, is based upon dissatisfaction with the principles of distribution of the wage increases proposed to the miners. The local Solidarity has reservations concerning the sharing of the funds and the interpretation of the earlier-signed documents. It also questions the agreement of 23 November. The representatives of the enterprise workers commission meeting at the Wujek mine appealed to the miners to support the protest action with solid work. They also proposed establishing a national coordinating commission of miners belonging to the NSZZ Solidarity in the near future.

#### LODZ TEXTILE WORKERS ON MEETING WITH GOVERNMENT GROUP

LD211740 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Summary] The textile workers' Solidarity branch in the Julian Marchlewski textile works in Lodz issued a communique which was published in today's newspapers.

"The talks which have been going on since 18 October on wages, as well as the protest actions, which began in response to our 13 November appeal, have produced no results. Therefore, the textile workers' temporary commission, acting with the approval of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, informs all light industry workers that as of 24 November 1980 delegates of the enterprises will be awaiting the arrival of a government commission at the Julian Marchlewski cotton works in Lodz to begin talks."

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] We shall continue to work during our talks with the government commission. We do not want the machinery to stop.

[Second unidentified speaker] We wish to maintain order in the enterprise, to maintain normal production.

[Third unidentified speaker] As of Monday, the enterprise will work normally.

[Fourth unidentified speaker] The workers are bitter, and they want to go on strike if their demands are not met.

[Fifth unidentified speaker] At the moment we think that a strike is unnecessary and that we can reach agreement without a strike.

[Sixth unidentified speaker] During October, the workers received less wages than before, although they had worked longer. There has been some sort of a problem in implementing the pay raises. The raise was only on paper, not in reality. [end recording]

#### Protests Canceled

LD232334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The Presidium of the central board of the Independent Trade Union of the Textile, Garment and Leather Workers has issued a communique stating that because of the announcement that talks are to begin tomorrow in Lodz between the government commission representatives, the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity and the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Textile Workers on cooperation on the unfulfilled wage demands of the light industry workers, it is canceling the organization of all kinds of protest actions up to the moment of completion of the talks and the signing of an agreement. The Presidium has also described in its special statement its position on the conduct and the procedures of the negotiations, stressing the need to maintain and fully respect partnership and equality, respect for the law and the principles of socialist democracy.

#### Jablonski Arrives; Talks Begin

LD242120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Talks between a government commission led by Wladyslaw Jablonski, minister of light industry, and a provisional commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Solidarity Union of Textile Workers, acting on behalf of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, opened in Lodz today. The talks are concerned with problems of pay and working conditions in light industry.

#### Workers' Demands

LD242126 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Lodz--This afternoon, talks began at the Julian Marchlewski plant in Lodz between the government commission and representatives of textile workers belonging to Solidarity.

The textile workers are demanding that all workers sacked for participation in strikes over the past decade be reinstated. Another issue concerns their demand for a debate on training methods in the militia and the security service, in connection with the behavior of these two services in the coastal region, in Ursus and in Radom over the past 10 years. According to Solidarity, the working conditions of female workers in light industry need to be urgently improved. Also, the terrible state of the health service needs to be improved.

## First Point Initialled

LD251422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Here is a report from Lodz:

A long and difficult dialogue concerning textile industry issues is in progress. A vast number of problems is the reason why an agreement had still not been signed by late last night. At about 0200 only the first point of the agreement had been initialled--the point concerning the fundamental matter of supplements to wage increases for light industry workers. According to this decision every enterprise subordinate to the Ministry of Light Industry will receive from 1 November of this year an additional wages bonus amounting to Z350 multiplied by the number of workers employed in an enterprise.

In addition, both sides agreed that the bonus allocation will be carried out by the management of every enterprise with the coparticipation of the trade unions active at a given enterprise, taking into account above all those professional groups with the lowest wages.

The talks have been resumed in accordance with the decision.

## Talks Continue

LD252156 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov (PAP)--Negotiations between a government commission including Light Industry Minister Wladyslaw Jablonski and trade unions continued today in the Polish central city of Lodz.

The talks were inaugurated yesterday by negotiations with "Solidarity's" provisional commission of textile workers, ending with the initialling of key wage settlements. At present, the talks are continued at Marchlewski cotton mill in Lodz where representatives of "Solidarity" and members of the government commission discuss social matters, maternity leave, work hours and shifts, fringe benefits, etc.

In the headquarters of the Independent, Self-Governed Trade Union of Textile, Clothing and Leather Industry Workers, the government commissior with Minister Jablonski and an enlarged Presidium of this branch union and the Independent, Self-Governed Textile Trade Union "Wspolpraca" (Cooperation) continue their talks initiated this morning. They discuss pay issues and other demands put forth at the 9th national congress of the Independent, Self-Governed Trade Union of Textile, Clothing and Leather Industry Workers.

## Talks Broken Off

LL261136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Lodz--Talks between a government commission represented by the minister of light industry and a provisional commission of textile workers of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity were broken off last night. They were being held at the Marchlewski cotton mill in Lodz. According to the press office of the provisional commission, the talks were broken off due to the absence from the talks of Minister Wladyslaw Jablonski, and the controversial report put out in the main edition of television news. By way of explanation, it is worth saying that that report was corrected in the third edition of the news.

Delegations from 102 light industry enterprises are still in the hall where the talks were held. Added to the conditions which were originally the subject of the talks is a resolution on the arrest of Jan Narozniak and Piotr Sapelo on the charge of duplicating documents from the prosecutor's office.

## SUGAR INDUSTRY WORKERS CONTINUE PROTESTS

## Government, Workers' Pruszcz Meeting

LD241520 PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] [Dateline not given] Another meeting between the representatives of sugar industry workers affiliated to the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity and the government commission has been held in Pruszcz. A delegation of sugar industry workers from all over the country has held a sit-in strike at the Pruszcz culture center for more than 2 weeks. They demand not only higher wages than those proposed by the ministry but also improved working conditions and modernization of the sugar industry.

## Szczecin Workers' Protest

LD241832 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The protest campaign in the Szczecin sugar refineries continues. It has been organized by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity against the procrastination of talks conducted in the Puszcz Gdanski. However, this is having no adverse affect on the progress of the sugar campaign. The daily processing by the three western Pomorze sugar refineries continues to reach very high figures. To date 64 percent of the volume of sugar planned for this year's campaign has been produced. Employees of the "Spolem" Voivodship Consumers' Cooperative [WSS] in the Szczecin Voivodship are also conducting a protest action. Slogans demanding talks between the government commission and NSZZ Solidarity on implementing the pay demands of the WSS workforces have been placed in front of stores, restaurants and WSS work establishments. Work is continuing without disruption in all trade and service outlets of the consumers' cooperative.

## Strike Threat in Force

LD251800 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] A strike warning continues to be in force in sugar refineries of Szczecin Voivodship, but work is progressing without interruptions. The withdrawal of the strike warning will depend on talks in [word indistinct] in Gdansk. Commercial workers have also called for talks between a ministerial commission and the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of "Spolem" Consumers' Cooperative employees. In Szczecin and its voivodship some 90 percent of "Spolem" Consumers' Cooperative employees are members of Solidarity. Among demands being made by them, those calling for wage increases and better supplies for shops predominate.

## SZCZECIN TRANSPORTATION TALKS DISCUSS PAY DEMANDS

LD242352 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Talks have been resumed today in Szczecin between the Consultative Commission of State Motor Transportation Enterprises, the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity and the departmental commission of the Ministry of Transportation. During the first hours of the debate demands relating to pay problems were discussed; these were demands not agreed upon at the first meeting 10 days ago.

## Strike Threat

LD251756 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] At noon today talks were resumed between a Ministry of Transportation commission and the Interdistrict Consultative Commission of the State Motor Transportation [PKS] Employees' Trade Union Solidarity.

It seemed yesterday that talks would be broken off because the leader of the ministry delegation, Deputy Minister (Mazowski), was not entitled to initial the demands that were being made.

[Begin recording] My name is Boguslaw (Zubrowski). I am the chairman of the Solidarity commission. We have broken off these talks about our pay demands and we are waiting for the arrival of a government commission which will be competent to act in this matter, while continuing our talks at the level of the Szczecin motor transportation amalgamation on the question of the reorganization of PKS and social and welfare conditions.

If by tomorrow the government commission has not arrived, these talks will be broken off, and the PKS Interdistrict Consultative Commission will announce its readiness to call a strike. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY CONCLUDE TALKS IN BIELSKO-BIALA

LD251424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Talks were wound up today between the government commission chaired by Jozef Kepa, minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, and the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity Interfactory Founding Committee in Bielsko-Biala headed by its chairman, Patriojusz Kozlowski. Also taking part in the talks were the leaders of the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship, including Voivoda Jozef Labudek.

It emerges from the joint communique that there is a need to urgently draw up a program to increase the effectiveness of the activities of administrative authorities to further develop those areas of the economy and the infrastructure in which there continue to be serious delays. It has been agreed that the commission appointed by the voivodship people's council in Bielsko-Biala will examine the charges made by Solidarity against certain persons and also against the functioning of the local administration of Bielsko-Biala Voivodship and will present the appropriate conclusions to the voivodship people's council.

MARITIME WORKERS REJECT MINISTRY DRAFT ON WORK

LD211548 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] We are transmitting a letter from Solidarity dated 15 November:

Citizen Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy in Warsaw:

The draft supplied to us by the ministry cannot be treated as a draft bill on the work on Polish seagoing ships. because it does not consider a number of essential problems--for instance, the demands of the maritime economy workforces which have been accepted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, the principles for making Saturdays free of work effective 1 January 1981, and the fact that a legally sanctioned independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity exists, which embraces about 90 percent of workers of the maritime economy who are employed at sea. In order to speed up work on the draft bill, we suggest the appointment of a team of experts comprises also of representatives of seamen united in NSZZ Solidarity in a number which guarantees their real influence on the shape of the bill. The edited draft must be subjected to a general discussion. At the same time we are expressing concern that the date accepted in the signed agreements in relation to the bill might not be kept due to the sluggishness of the ministry.

Signed: representatives of Solidarity from Gdynia, Szczecin and Kolobrzeg.

## PINKOWSKI ATTENDS WARSAW INDUSTRIAL TU'S CONFERENCE

LD242040 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The main topic discussed at today's Warsaw conference of representatives of industrial trade unions is the possibility of and the need for establishing cooperation between individual trade unions. Those taking part in discussions put forward their views on the political, social and economic crisis, the present situation in the Polish trade union movement, activities of the Central Council of Trade Unions and of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, as well as other new trade unions.

In response to the wish of those present, Jozef Pinkowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived during the debate. Also present was the Secretary of the Party Central Committee Tadeusz Grabski.

During the discussion it was learned, among other things, that the stand of the industrial unions toward Solidarity is not and cannot be hostile because it is to that movement that we owe the full restoration of the real nature of the trade unions as a representative of the genuine interests of the workers. At the same time, those present stressed the need for strict observance of the independence and equal treatment of individual unions.

The problems mentioned in the debate were dealt with by Premier Jozef Pinkowski. The chairman of the Council of Ministers promised to examine the problems contained in the resolution adopted by the meeting.

## Chairman Szyszka Speech

LD251150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2205 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Speech by Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Consultative Commission of industrial trade unions, at a meeting held in Warsaw on 24 November--recorded]

[Text] Colleagues: The idea to hold today's meeting came from communities of industrial trade union activists and members. Our country's very difficult political, social and economic situation demands that we adopt a resolute stand on the national forum. For the first time since our Consultative Commission was formed--which has become a new, democratic form of partner-like cooperation by trade unions--we have met to discuss in an enlarged gathering our common stand toward the political, social and economic crisis; the current situation in the Polish trade union movement; the activities of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ], the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity and all other new trade unions. Concrete matters will also be taken up by the industrial trade unions.

With the renewal of the trade union movement in Poland, working people have much hope and many expectations. These concern, above all, a better standard of living. In recent weeks our country's economic situation has been growing progressively worse. Shortages are getting worse in basic food provisions. Many communities have even expressed the fear that the society is facing starvation. An increasing number of families are living below socially acceptable standards. This is why we demand that minimum living standards urgently be defined. We demand resolutely that the government introduce temporary rationing of basic food, fuel and energy, while making sure that just rationing is preceded by a broad consultation and verification by workers with the participation of all trade unions.

Our community must be justly treated in all fields. The obligations the government has undertaken in relation to working people must be fully implemented. This will depend on whether authorities will regain their credibility, because we must remember that rulers can count on the responsibility and commitment of workers only when they themselves prove they are aware of responsibility for the decisions they make.

This indicates the need to genuinely bring all those responsible for the country's present deep crisis to account. We are in favor of bringing complete order to the wage policy. The government's present policy encourages pay increases which in fact are not increases at all because of galloping inflation.

It may be an unpopular truth today but we are not afraid to state it because inflation strikes at everybody's interest and especially those who are lowest paid. It is our view that the government should act resolutely against any deepening of social injustice, against any further, unjustified or socially unacceptable increases and against discrepancies in wages and incomes in various industries and professions. This does not mean we favor the unjust principle of egalitarianism or greater intensification of speculation which is especially dangerous because it leads to working people being robbed by speculators and by especially rapacious private interest groups.

The worsening situation of old-age and other pensioners is an extremely serious matter. The present system of calculating old-age and other pensions based on (?discounted) wages is socially unjust because as years pass, striking differences in incomes are created. We must try to reduce the discrepancy between old-age and other pensions by fixing socially acceptable, maximum levels. It is our view that the issue of increases of old-age and other pensions must not be put off. The method of their allocation has not met with public approval.

It is our view that the largest increases above all should go to those pensioners who are getting the lowest benefits. Increases should also be given to those pensioners who retired after 1976.

Colleagues: Can we agree with the claim that the real chance of dealing with the crises depends only on restoring the normal pace of work? After all, the crisis is not the result of recent months but has been growing gradually since 1976. Are we able to judge what the government is doing in response to the economic crisis? Is it possible at all without detailed knowledge of the state of our economy?

The government will not present its report on Poland's economic state before next month, and that after all is the starting point for preparing a program for dealing with the crisis. One gets the impression that the government's effort is directed exclusively at working out a reform of economic system. It seems to us that in the discussions now taking place there is a shortage of proposals for deep structural transformations. After all this entails great social consequences.

We cannot and do not wish to live in our country in a state of constant turmoil and aggravation. [applause]

At least there must be a guarantee of correcting the errors that emerge, and introducing new solutions. We hold the view that in a socialist country things should not and cannot take place exclusively through threats of the use of force when in the final arguments. We see a guarantee of the renewal in universal mechanisms of socialist democracy. These must be based on the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, assisted by the entire system of representative bodies and social organizations in our country.

Only in such a system can the genuine participation of the broad masses of our society become a durable fact. Only in such a system can the union movement have prospects of effective activities. In the system of people's power, situations of dual power or alternative power cannot continue, if one of the links is the trade unions. We can and should, as a trade union movement, participate in the control of power and even sometimes compel it to act in conformity with the interests of the working man.

We cannot and we should not, however, replace it, supplant it or weaken it. Democracy cannot be conceived in a simplified manner. We do not want to and we cannot allow one group of autocratic leaders to be changed by another group of leaders, striving to occupy a place above the party, the state, the nation and the union movement.

We also cannot delete the whole spectrum of achievements of People's Poland along the principle of throwing the child out with the bath water. A renewal, according to us, should not mean beginning from the very start. This carries the danger of committing the same mistakes by people who do not know and who reject the whole spectrum of achievements. Saying "renewal--yes, anarchy--no" we consider it our fundamental patriotic duty to act in order to stop the deepening social and economic crisis and to stop disassembly of important elements of the socialist social structure. [applause]

We do not call for waiting passively and for patience. On the contrary, we must go on the offensive, with the whole might of the movement of our industrial trade unions. Our impatience must be directed wisely and must be expressed in work, social and political activity and business-like discussions. There should be no shortage of any of these elements in our activity today.

Enough of idle and showbusiness-like debates. Enough arguments about competence, fights for prestige, personal attacks and libeling of honest trade union activists! [applause]

At the same time we demand acceleration of the process of the moral purge. People who are compromised and incompetent must leave without return. [applause] This, however, must not take place in a climate of witchhunts dominated by emotion. A real democracy cannot be born and established as a democracy of sins. This does not encourage dialogue and social agreement but produces tension and hides the essential content of the dialogue.

Our class mode of the industrial union movement is not an experiment or any kind of discovery. It grew out of the undeniable achievements of the Polish progressive worker and peasant movement, closely linked in our history with the patriotic and democratic movement. The slogan of the alleged apolitical nature of trade unions is not only detached from reality but also contrary to our tradition.

Every stand taken by the social movement is political in its essence. No one can run away from this fact, irrespective of what slogans he may voice. The problem rests in whether the given trade union movement, one kind of group or another, speaks for socialism or against it.

In our situation the political nature of the industrial trade unions activity is expressed in the struggle for a situation where the activity of the state is in harmony with the interests and needs of the working man, in the name of the common national interests of all Poles. Our country is not an isolated island. The workers in our country must therefore be familiar not just with their own affairs but also with the affairs of our allies.

Poland constitutes an important link in the socialist camp and a factor in stabilization in Europe and the world. We are for developing cooperation abroad based on principles of equality and partnership. At the same time we are against trends for selling out the country's economic interests. In the present situation the existence of several organizational solutions appears to constitute a good guarantee for a democratic defense of the interests of workers. Every worker should have the freedom of choice of his trade union membership. It is imperative to observe strictly the independence and character of equality of individual unions. These are topics for a broad and democratic debate in the whole Polish union movement.

Neither our Consultative Commission nor anyone else has the right to feel authorized to impose his attitude. [applause] We protest sharply against the widespread trends toward liquidating the industrial unions. This is contrary to the signed agreements, the law and the precepts of democracy. It is not true that our unions are an obstacle along the road to renewal, along the road between the authorities and NSZZ solidarity. [applause] Those who voice such views would like to hide their own incompetence, lack of responsibility, dilatoriness and even dishonesty behind our backs once more.

Others would like to acquire a monopoly of the supposedly only just and only correct representation of the working people at all costs. To achieve this aim some people are using such drastic methods as the hunger strike. We consider using this form of strike to achieve such goals as wage increases and electoral influence as insults to those people for whom it is the genuine and only form of protest in other countries of the world. The enemies of socialism would like to liquidate the whole class trade union movement. Their method of confronting us and Solidarity is too primitive to allow ourselves to be pushed to the platform of defensive confrontation.

Our attitude towards solidarity as the authentic social movement of the working class is not, and cannot be hostile! [applause] Irrespective of the motivations of some of the organizers we are grateful to the movement at the basis of Solidarity for this extremely precious value: the full return of the real nature of the trade unions as representatives of the genuine interests of the working people. The difference between us, therefore, is not in the divergence of interests, which are common to all working people, but mainly in the ways of expressing them. We wish to present once again, at this meeting, a proposal to begin talks between the representatives of the industrial movement and Solidarity at a national level. [applause] Let us exchange our views without prejudice. There are too many serious and difficult issues which require the joint stance of the trade union movement. This is in the interests of the working people most of all but also in the interest of the whole trade union movement.

In spite of the fact that the leadership of the NSZZ Solidarity rejected the proposal of official cooperation at the national level many times, such a cooperation exists between many of our workers' councils and NSZZ Solidarity founding committees throughout the whole country. This simply is an expression of the realistic thinking of our members and of working class awareness: awareness that the workers' interests are common and that it is only too easy to lose sight of them by wasting time and effort in idle arguments about competence and false competitiveness of action which destroys the unity of the working people and does not serve in fact anybody but our political enemies. [applause]

Colleagues, we are watching all the attempts to define new concepts of trade union activity with the greatest interest. We are aware of the enormous complexity of these matters and believe that it is necessary to look for our own, original Polish solutions, concepts and methods of trade union work, which are adapted to the planned changes in the structure and functioning of the economic mechanism of the socialist country. The basic criterion in these solutions is the working man. The trade unions must never allow instances of deprivation of the working people and voluntaristic distribution of the profits produced by the working class.

In Poland the attitude to the PZPR is a fundamental political issue. In this matter our position is clear and free of doubts. We acknowledge the leading role of the PZPR in our country and the community. At the same time we treat the independence of the trade union movement as the guarantee of socialist democracy. [applause]

We are not the party's or the government's trade unions. The independence of trade unions allows us to freely define our demands and the forms of struggle. Trade union independence must not be divorced from class concerns. At the same time, in the spirit of Polish democratic and socialist traditions, we are in favor of full tolerance and against all forms of discrimination on the grounds of nationality, race, religion or philosophy of life. [applause]

A meeting with the government Presidium was held at the initiative of our commission on 6 November. Problems presented to the government, which concern the most vital matters of the working people and also fundamental concerns linked with trade union pluralism, are already known to colleagues as we have sent out information on this subject.

As a result of agreements between the government and the commission, the amendment of the antidemocratic point recorded by the mixed commission in Szczecin, which violates our self-governing character and independence and affects the works councils, is to be discussed today. In spite of an unambiguous pledge the government has so far failed to ensure the participation of the industrial trade unions in negotiations with NSZZ Solidarity concerning implementation of resolution No 81/80. To be fair, it must be added that this is not just the fault of the government. Let us say outright that stubborn resistance, including the threat of strikes against this issue has been shown by some Solidarity activists.

Colleagues, we are convinced that our active stance and the activeness of the industrial trade unions is needed today by the community more than ever before. It is expected, above all, by our members. This, of course, concerns the defense of the workers' interests but not only that. You are also needed in work enterprises, among the people, in order to spread the truth about the situation in the country, the situation in the trade union movement, and to present the attitude of industrial trade unions on the most important issues.

You are needed, with the working people, to seek ways of mending the republic. Among other tasks let us constantly keep in mind the everyday matters of our members. Let us not be ashamed of the fact that we deal with winter supplies for workers, that we look after placing children in nurseries and kindergartens, that we organize help for retired people, that [words indistinct], that we visit the sick. These are, in spite of appearances, matters which are important to working people. What can be more beautiful than bringing help to the needy? [applause]

Esteemed colleagues, in all our industrial trade unions an intense renewal process is in progress and programs of activity are being adopted. Activists are being replaced through democratic elections. These are not the same trade unions as before, they have become militant, unyielding, and stand firmly and decisively on the basis of defending their members' interests which is how it should be. The point now is that the interests of various professional groups should be coordinated with the interests of the whole nation in these demands and with the interests of the socialist state. We can only create an economically strong Poland with the joint effort and productive work of all working people. A weak Poland, full of social ferment, social confrontations, strikes, hunger strikes and other forms of protests will not and cannot arouse respect or trust. Even if some are praising us for our courage and other features which have recently surfaced in our community, we must remember that such praise does not always serve the long-term interests of the Polish nation.

Poland cannot, even for a short period of time--because of its position in Europe--be a place of conflicts and political confrontation. Stability, harmony and the successful development of the economy of our country guarantee that others will take note of us and that our state, possessing domestic and international prestige, will be able to represent our interests properly. [applause]

Pinkowski Address

LD242358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 24 Nov 80

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Premier Josef Pinkowski at the meeting of the Consultative Commission of industrial trade unions held in Warsaw on 24 November--

[Text] Esteemed comrades! I would like to thank you warmly for having invited me to your deliberations today, for the opportunity to meet such a numerous and--looking around the hall--such a representative gathering of activists and members of industrial trade unions.

Although I was told relatively late about your meeting, nevertheless when I heard that suggestions had been made that I should come, I interrupted my duties and came because the government pays really great attention to trade union activities. We link great hopes for improving our country, for improving the living conditions of the working people, and for improving our economy's performance, with hopes for a better exploitation of all our resources in Poland's developmental possibilities.

In questions which I could only glance at here, and also in some of those I have heard in discussions, I can see that your discussion has revolved round the most vital problems of the future development of the trade union movement in our country, and also around some very serious problems and tasks which concern the working people, all sectors of the working class, of our country.

A number of statements made here--and this was also expressed in your questions--are still bitter or express loss and disappointment. This is understandable as many union leaders wanted it to be good, but the situation developed in such a way that this confidence in the party, the people's rule, and the trade union movement has been shaken. I must say the working people had good reason to be displeased and to wonder whether the confidence placed in some persons was justified. I said at other meetings, and I shall say it again today, that in our life several deformations have appeared. People who caused those deformations are guilty: That is why one should not complain about the party in general or about the system but should look for the real reasons and remove them. When this process broadens it will create conditions for further developing our country and continuing the socialist development of Poland.

This is what we are doing. The sixth plenum of the Central Committee, as you know, examined the reasons for the current economic and political crisis in depth. Following the sixth plenum, efforts have been made to ensure that the process of renewal in our country progresses correctly.

Many problems, burning problems, were embarked upon by the government and virtually every day brings more decisions, more undertakings. Are we already doing everything required by the size of the existing need? Certainly not! We are trying to meet halfway all the vital interests of the working man. We try to undertake the most difficult problems. We do not shrink from these difficulties. But you know that 3 months is not such a long period of time. What is more there are certain objective conditions, possibilities within the framework of which we can improve our economy and resolve various problems. In all this, the most important thing is the gradual rebuilding of the working people's confidence in the party, of the people's rule, and the faith and hope which our society links with the process of renewal finding confirmation in those numerous undertakings which are being embarked upon so that the community should see in these transformations that something has started, that the process is unfolding and that we are on the right path toward achieving regular improvement.

We cannot imagine that this process of renewal could progress properly in our country without the renewal of the trade union movement. This, too, has been said at the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee. This process of renewal is taking place at present in diverse organizational forms. On the one hand we have the process of renewal in the old trade union movement--and what has been said on this subject today during the discussion, even considering that I managed only to hear the final speeches, testifies that the industrial unions activists begin to stand firmly on the new ground, begin to assess correctly these positions and undertake concrete actions designed to be among the working class, to gain the confidence of the working class, to cope with the problems disturbing the working man and consequently to become the real spokesman of the interest of the workers in these new conditions which have arisen. This is of very great importance. [applause]

There is also a second stream linked with the process of development: the new form of trade unions, Solidarity, which also was created by the will of the working class, by the striving to create a new trade union movement which will properly defend the interests of the working class.

Because this movement was born out of the will and hope of the working class, the people's power did not object to the development of this movement. We worked so that its activity would be undertaken and developed on healthy ideological, organizational foundations. This found expression in the final registration of the statute of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity.

We have, therefore, a situation in our trade union movement where on the one side there are industrial trade unions which are also independent and self-governing and represent a significant proportion of trade union members and the working people of our country. On the other hand we have other trade unions, and then we have the Solidarity trade unions. There is an organizational division but if one considers the statutes, then on the basis of these statutes a political unity of the trade union movement is ensured. The whole trade union movement, in accordance with the statutes, should stand--and union activists should strive for this--firmly on the ground of socialist principles, socialist system and the leading role of the party, our alliances. In other words, on the firm foundations of the political platform of People's Poland--and this is very important. [applause]

On the other hand, there are problems, which you have mentioned here, problems of various union organizations existing in our country, problems of establishing proper relations between these union organizations, of preventing divisions in the working class and of standing together to ensure that the whole trade union movement finds a common platform, which is the interest of the working people of our country and which is the superior interest of our people's motherland, People's Poland.

To my mind it is difficult to regard the situation in the form in which it exists today on the basis of all kinds of irregularities about which you have spoken. The whole issue is quite new. Only a short period of time has elapsed since the foundation and, may I say, transformation of the industrial unions, since the foundation of Solidarity, since the formation of new organizational structures, since the introduction of certain democratic principles to these structures and to their functioning. It is a process which must be allowed to proceed in order for it to become both a union process and a democratic process as well as a socialist process. This is why we must all strive, trade unions in industrial trade unions, Solidarity unionists and state authorities, to ensure that that process should develop in this way.

I want to assure you that as far as the view of the government is concerned this is the way we understand it and we will act toward this. We would also like to ask you--and it is a good thing that declarations to this effect were made here today--not to be ashamed to be the first to offer your hand and to try to ensure that such healthy conditions of cooperation take shape in the trade union movement. This is very much needed. [applause]

In your discussion and in the questions I have been given, many matters were raised which are to do with talks being held now or with issues which will be decided by the government or by state authorities, such as the system of food rationing. In our conditions food rationing is a necessity which follows a very bad harvest in our farming, and consequently the not very optimistic prospects for the immediate future as far as supplies of farm produce are concerned, especially farm produce of animal derivation. This is why we decided to prepare the idea of rationing meat and animal fats and have offered it for discussion.

The levels of rationing which we are about to accept arise from our assessment of what the farm-food procurement and processing can do, taking into account supplementary imports and cuts in exports and so forth. We would like these levels to be adapted to the structure of our community, in other words, to levels. So I would like to ask you to subject this system to a business-like discussion. All your suggestions and proposals will be considered so long as they can be fitted into our economy's capabilities. They will be used to ensure that the system works better and more efficiently. If they do this they most certainly will be accepted and used.

The other very important problem you broached here was the one to do with workfree Saturdays. Proposals on this matter have been published which reveal the basic problems connected with the introduction of workfree Saturdays in our country and at the same time conditions to which they would give rise. All kinds of views are being voiced on this subject. At the moment the government cannot adopt a stance because we are waiting for the results of this discussion. We do not want to interfere with it. We believe that the most valuable discussion will take place in individual industries each of which has its own specific problems which have to be thought through very carefully as well as the problems which affect the whole community, the problems of the functioning of the whole sphere of services, commerce, and so forth--everyone in our country is interested in this.

It will be necessary at a later stage to combine somehow all these specific problems of individual industrial unions and the general ones pertaining to the entire community. Then it will be necessary to make the best possible decisions.

I would like to tell you that we realize that this is not an easy issue, though it would seemingly appear that this is a simple problem. We would like to resolve this problem in such a way as to reconcile two questions in a proper manner, that is to create for the workers of our country opportunities for a fuller, weekly rest through an additional day free of work. On the other hand, we would like this reform of working hours to proceed in such a manner as not to reflect adversely on the living conditions of the population.

The adverse reflection on living conditions may occur not only when someone has to stay 30 minutes longer or some services may not function, but first of all this reform of working hours may have an adverse effect on the living conditions of the working people if we do not achieve a growth in production in shorter working time, and an increase in national revenue. This is because in the final reckoning our standard of living and the possibilities for resolving various issues in our country will be determined by how much we produce of indispensable goods to meet the needs of the population, goods which we can exchange abroad for other assets required by us, since then we can better satisfy the needs.

Is this so obvious that one can in a shorter period of time produce what we are manufacturing now? [question as heard] Let us take, for instance, coal mining. In mining we face serious problems, among others. Considerable difficulties emerged here as regards supplies of coal for industry and for the population which we try to meet halfway at the expense of exports. We have stepped up market supplies which continue to run at much higher quantities compared with the past. We are making certain backlogs and delays good here but the situation is rather difficult. This year we will be short of 12 million tons of coal against the planned figure.

We planned to extract 207 million tons in this whole year. One can say that this is a small quantity, only 5 percent. But, if this amount is compared to the amount of the fourth quarter then it will be noticed that this is no longer 5 percent but about a 12 percent decrease in coal extraction in this period. If the fourth quarter were moved to the coming year and extraction in the coming year were at the level of this fourth quarter we would experience a further fall in coal extraction.

If one considers that miners do not work now on Saturdays which are work free, and do work on other Saturdays, and that in the coming year nobody will work on any Saturday --and of course we must not ask the miners to keep on working on Saturdays when others do not--then a decrease in coal extraction on the order of 25-30 million tons could take place. This would then become an extremely serious matter. Every branch of industry would receive less coal and industry would not be able to work at a steady pace. It would not be possible, too, to find extra quantities of coal wanted by the population.

Here we have a dilemma: One cannot complain about the miners as they work extremely hard and their right to rest on Sunday and Saturday is fully justified. In any case, their patience used to be tested, and last year--as it was told when I was at a meeting in Seimianowice mine--they worked 25 Sundays in a year, not just all Saturdays. The pace of their work was very fast.

One now must look for such a solution to these problems that the right to rest still remains but that at the same time the extraction figures do not fall so drastically in order for us to properly satisfy the interests of the national economy.

Dear comrades, think for example about such sectors of the economy where we have work in three shifts and where in practice the machines are working for 24 hours, a full three shifts. For instance, some factories in light industry, cotton mills, weaving mills, one comes, changes over and the machine works nonstop. In such industries when one drops a working day, Saturday, it means that in a year there are 52 working days less. With 8 hours of work when the machines work to full capacity a certain quantity of goods is being manufactured, then the loss of these additional days may mean reduced production. Thus, for instance, first tests in light industry have shown that there could be a threat of production decline in light industry amounting to over 220 billion.

Again we have the problem of how to resolve this issue. This has to be discussed. Because there has to be the right to rest, the work has to be lighter, the additional day besides Sunday, either Saturday or any other day, to be guaranteed, with at the same time no decline but some further growth if we want to improve the living conditions of the nation. Otherwise we will not move ahead.

Someone might say, well, premier, you talk here about such matters though in many spheres we have a situation where there should be a better supply of raw and other materials. There should be more tools, spare parts, etc. All this could be produced within a brief period of time. Such voices are justified. Indeed, in many spheres due to the difficulties experienced by the economy, due to the inadequate balance during the preceding periods between various needs in materials, with plan targets, considerable tensions and difficulties occur.

We cannot resolve these tensions and difficulties immediately and with such speed. At this juncture I would like to tell you in turn: We need help very badly from trade unionists to put things in order in our factories and enterprises as well as in the state farms, producer cooperatives and everywhere. We do not imagine we are able to put many of these matters in order without the trade unionists.

That is why, comrades, we would like this new cooperation between the government, state authorities, ministries and the trade union movement to, develop and progress on the basis of defending workers' interests and creating ever-improving conditions for work, work safety, hygiene and welfare. We would like you not to be inflexible in all these matters but to be solid, honest and responsible partners of the government. Then I think, we shall find, although we will not solve everything, we will find points of contacts and we shall establish a hierarchy of needs: who, whose turn, how to solve (?issues) so that working people's interests are met, and that all this would be in accordance with the capabilities of the state. [as heard]

This is how we wish to act as far as social matters, welfare matters and interests of workers are concerned. At the same time we are very glad that you, in the industrial trade unions, are picking up this subject and saying that the unions do not just want to stand on the foundations of proposals and demands, but that you also want to stand on the foundations of joint management, you want to help with solving all the matters linked with better use of our production potential. This is very important and very precious. We have, after all, a large production potential. There are great possibilities in the better use of this potential and in our hope that we shall overcome the difficulties and that we shall again march speedily forward, and that we shall be able, among other things, on the basis of this potential, to better satisfy the needs of the working people, producing more goods needed by the community.

We have the high qualifications of the working people at our disposal. Poland has educated enormous masses of well-prepared employees who want to work, and if the organization is better, if better conditions are created, and we want to implement the economic reform and make our economic system more efficient, then we can create better organizational, economic and technological conditions so that people profit from working better, and there are organizational conditions for better work. And in all this, in [words indistinct] we badly need here the assistance of the trade union members and the whole trade union movement.

Speakers' Interrupt Pinkowski

LD252125 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1635 GMT on 25 November carries a recording of proceedings at the Consultative Commission of industrial trade unions meeting held in Warsaw on 24 November. The recording begins with an edited version of the speech by Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Consultative Commission of Industrial Trade Unions, which is shorter than that carried by Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2230 GMT on 24 November.

Szyska's speech is followed by several statements from the floor by trade union members, expressing dissatisfaction with the lack of government support for the old trade unions and with its partiality toward the Solidarity union. Certain passages in this portion are indistinct.

At 1733 GMT the television begins carrying a recording of the speech by Josef Pinkowski, which is much shorter than the version carried by Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2230 GMT on 24 November, but which includes an interruption from the floor not included in the radio version.

The television version is identical to the radio version up to the eighth paragraph, line three at which point the television version runs as follows:

"I think I am answering your questions because I am following more or less the series of questions put to me here on a piece of paper."

At this point Pinkowski is interrupted by an unidentified female, who shouts: "[Words indistinct] you have not yet answered one of the most troublesome questions: What is your attitude toward the industrial trade unions? I say to you straight from where I stand that you do not treat them seriously! I am a representative [applause] of the railroad workers trade union. [thunderous applause, shoutings] I am sorry for interrupting you halfway through your sentence but since I managed to get in I am going to finish. I say that you do not treat the industrial trade unions seriously and I shall prove it to you. Why? Because we, old trade union activists, know about railroads. We know the railroads are the central nerve of national life. We are responsible for what is happening, you do not care about it. All you do is enter into agreements with Solidarity and you do not care about the waste [words indistinct] stations are bombarded with telegrams in which..."

The speaker is interrupted by an unidentified male voice, imploring: "Please, please, can you..."

He is shouted down by the audience and the female speaker continues: "One moment. [shouting] We must say how the government treats us, how it considers railroad workers. We propose that all railroad workers not wear their uniforms; let us serve in civilian clothes in all units of the railroad. I propose we do not wear our uniforms beginning 24 November, and we want support. Who is supporting whom? I ask the government to answer this question. [thunderous applause] Perhaps some telegrams did not reach all units but I doubt it. The Solidarity union of Lodz--and I am from Piotrkow Trybunalski--the Solidarity union has called telegraph offices and demanded instant distribution of their telegram to all units. Vulgar words have been used with the telegraph office employees: May you perish like dogs; may you be killed on the spot--is this work? Where is the government?"

Why does the government not say: You cannot carry on like this, the railroad carry people [several words drowned by thunderous applause]"

An unidentified male voice speaks: "Thank you colleague. Now please..."

Another male speaker interrupts: "Just a minute. I am going to ask a concrete question on behalf of all the members of the industrial trade unions: Mr Premier, when are we going to put on the carpet the people who produced so much dirt in our People's Poland? [applause] We demand that you publish the names of all the people who produced the dirt. Thank you."

Yet another male voice says: "Thank you. We consider that we can now go on with our session, can't we, Mr Premier, please?"

Pinkowski then speaks: "I have nothing against the comrades who interrupted me. I think that since we are meeting here and some people have to let off steam, then let them do so. You know the statement by the government spokesman, who interpreted this situation and said that agreements are signed with the Independent Trade Union of Railroad Workers with Solidarity, and the government proposes to sit down round a table to see what the differences are and to reach an agreement.

"You know that this is the government's attitude. I really do not know why the comrade here suggested that the government's attitude is different, that we are committed to one side only. The government position is based on just solutions of issues concerning all trade union members. This applies to railroad workers, to textile workers, and this will be the case whenever the interests of workers are concerned. [applause]

"But, dear people, this is a matter of democracy, socialist democracy. It is a matter of people's attitudes, a matter of the commitment of all employees. I think there is still a lot to be done here and I spoke about it at the beginning. This applies to Solidarity, which should sort things out and create conditions for a partner-like debate with the old trade unions and the government in a more organized manner, without chaos, without pressure--pressure leads nowhere. We must resolve these issues in a democratic way, a business-like way. It also applies to industrial trade union activists, to create conditions for such action. Only then can I say to you that the government's efforts, your efforts and the efforts of healthy forces within Solidarity will make us find the best possible solutions for the working people in every case." [applause]

An unidentified speaker then takes the floor as follows:

"May it please the comrades. The motions committee has authorized me to read out the draft statement which I now present:

"We demand the strictest possible observance of the principle of equal representation of our unions in resolving all problems of the working man in all echelons of the state and economic administration. [applause]

"We demand a guarantee of adequate participation in the work of the Commission for Economic Reform of representatives of the working class. We have no confidence in technocrats with the title of minister and in experts with the title of professor, who have so far not accounted to society for their past errors. [applause]

"We demand proper representation of the industrial union movement in the commission for the trade union bill and that proceedings of that commission should be made public.

"We demand that work start on the workers' self-government bill with our participation.

"We demand the restoration of the functioning of the still binding act on workers councils of 1956. [applause]

"We demand that the mass media tell the public the truth about the situation in the Polish trade union movement. [applause]

"We demand that the premier present here give the government's guarantee that the matters discussed by us at today's meeting will be examined and implemented. A public answer should be given by 30 November 1980. [applause]

"At this moment I shall pass on to the premier for signing the form guaranteeing implementation our demands which have been spelled out. [applause]

"We thank the chairman of the committee. Will Comrade Albin Szyszka take the floor."

The commission chairman then speaks: "Dear comrades, a suggestion has been made here that Comrade Premier Pinkowski should sign this resolution or this statement. I think the premier has heard it and he has answered. We will meet as the Consultative Committee of the industrial trade unions expanded by the inclusion of the individual unions engaged directly in production and I would like to ask you to trust us; we will implement these demands with all consistency. But let us not demand that the premier should sign. I beg this of you. [applause]"

An unidentified voice says: "It is not very clear what it is all about."

Another voice breaks in: "Let me explain on behalf of the gallery up here. I have a question: Are you all aware what is the difference between us and Solidarity? How many sleepless nights did they have in order to conclude the talks with Solidarity? We do not need to sleep either. [shouts]"

Then Pinkowski speaks again: "So far I have not signed any agreement. I do not avoid committing myself here to various issues. There are not any matters anyway which would call for it, but it seems to be that first we should have mutual confidence, second we must respect one another and third, there must be cooperation and there must be democracy in our relations.

"The comrade stepped up 15 minutes ago, read it out and you expect me to immediately sign it all. You want to deal in this manner with everybody in this country. You want to apply some kind of method of what, I do not know, of imposition, blackmail or something.

"If we want to march along the path of renewal, transform social relations, improve, create real, new opportunities for the development of this country, we must start with an example that this is going to be so, that we will proceed along this road. That is why, comrades forgive me, this is not the way to force something out of me here, even if I were to agree 100 percent. I do not consider this a method which the premier of this country should accept. [applause]"

An unidentified voice then asks: "Does the hall accept the contents of the statement made by the motions committee? If so we will sign it and we will accept the premier's verbal guarantee, passing on the contents of this statement. [applause] All right then, thank you. [applause]" With this, the recording ends at 1752 GMT.

#### KANIA MEETS INDUSTRIAL TRADE UNIONS COMMITTEE

LD252036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The first secretary of the party Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, met today the Coordinating Committee of industrial trade unions. A group of activists of these unions from key enterprises took part in the meeting.

The participants in the meeting presented the industrial unions position regarding main social, political and economic problems of the country. Particular attention was paid to the situation in the organizationally divided trade union movement. The establishment of cooperation with the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity based on partnership and democratic principles was recognized as a matter of great importance.

Addressing those gathered, Stanislaw Kania stressed that the party attached great importance to the ideological unity of the trade union movement as a whole and considered this movement as an important factor in the system of socialist democracy.

Kania on 'Anarchy' 'Witchhunt'

LD260004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Strong, independent industrial trade unions, treated by the authorities as partners, are--as is the entire trade union movement--an important factor in the democratization of our life and in overcoming the profound crisis experienced by our country. This is the main conclusion from the talks between First Secretary of the party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania and members of the Consultative Committee of industrial trade unions. The meeting was also attended by a group of activists from these unions from key work establishments in various sectors of industry, agriculture and services. The participants in the meeting acquainted Stanislaw Kania with the stand of the industrial union toward the major social, political and economic problems of the country. The situation in the organization of the divided trade union movement was discussed at length. The establishing of partnership cooperation with the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, based on democratic precepts, was recognized as a matter of great importance. The participants in the meeting urged the party leadership to determine clearly and unequivocally their attitude toward the entire union movement, as well as toward the views and assessments aimed at making the trade union movement responsible for the deformations which have brought about the crisis.

During the talks Stanislaw Kania recalled the unequivocal attitude of the party toward the entire union movement which it considers an important component in the system of democracy. At the same time the party is concerned with the ideological unity of that movement.

The causes of the disruption of the trade union movement cannot be blamed entirely on the weakness of the trade unions during the past 10 years but also on errors committed by the authorities. Referring to numerous voices expressing anxiety due to the continuing destabilization of the economic and political life of the country, Stanislaw Kania said:

[Begin recording] The phenomena of anarchy, of bringing down the economy, and the witch-hunt are disturbing us, too. We are also worried by the manipulation of the strike instrument, particularly if--as for instance on the railroads--the strikes aim against the normal rhythm of the life of the country and our obligations [word indistinct]." [end recording]

JABLONSKI ISSUES NIK NOMINATION DOCUMENTS

LD221120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today handed the nomination documents to the deputy chairmen of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK], appointed by the Council of State: Tadeusz Bejm, Roman Miskiewicz, Wladyslaw Pilatowski and Aleksander Schmidt.

Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the NIK, was present.

## JAGIELSKI ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

## Meeting With Giscard

LD220018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski arrived in Paris yesterday to take part in the periodic meeting of cochairmen of the intergovernmental Franco-Polish Commission for Economic Cooperation.

Deputy Premier Jagielski was received in the Elysee Palace by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The president showed an interest in the political and social situation in Poland, as well as in the economic reform being prepared in our country. Deputy Premier Jagielski [word indistinct] particularly of the striving toward stabilizing the domestic situation and working out a program for improving the economic situation. The possibilities of further economic and financial cooperation were also assessed.

The Elysee Palace spokesman, Jacques Blot, informed journalists that the Polish deputy premier had conveyed to the president an invitation [word indistinct] to pay a visit to Poland. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Observers drew attention to the fact that the meeting between the deputy premier and the president lasted longer than expected.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski also held talks with Minister of the Economy Rene Monory during which there was a discussion of the state of implementation of agreements concluded between the two countries up to now and of the issue of a wider application in mutual relations of such credit instruments which, despite the difficulties currently being experienced by our country, would ensure the maintenance of the current dynamics in trade and cooperation.

During the meeting with Minister Monory two documents were signed: a 5-year agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation for 1981-85 and a long term development program for economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation for the years 1981-90.

Deputy Premier Jagielski also met French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and Minister of Trade and Crafts Maurice Charretier.

## New Economic Agreements

LD242218 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 24 Nov 80

[By PAP correspondent Marek Ostrowski]

[Text] Paris, 24 Nov (PAP)--As already reported chairmen of the Polish-French Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation met at a regular meeting here recently. The Polish side was represented by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

In effect of the meeting the sides signed new economic agreements outlining the frames of long-term cooperation between Poland and France. The agreements envisage the tightening of collaboration between the two countries' small and medium-sized enterprises as well as cooperation on third markets designed to increase the Polish-French turnover. In the realization of agreements Poland will lay special emphasis on the question of market supplies, purchases of raw materials for industry, development of chemical industry production for the needs of agriculture.

An important subject of the meeting was financial aspects of cooperation. Ventures indispensable to stimulate further exchange between Poland and France have been examined and agreed upon.

The Polish-French trade has been growing steadily. The value of Poland's exports to France in the last 10 months of the present year amounted to \$390,000 whereas Poland's imports from that country--to \$559,500. In spite of the well known difficulties the Polish enterprises have been fulfilling all their contract commitments. Poland's opinion of a solid partner has not been undermined and as indicated by the above mentioned agreements France shares Poland's optimistic hopes for the future.

#### Jagielski-Giscard Meeting

For French reportage on the visit of First Deputy Premier Jagielski's visit to France starting 21 November for talks on economic aid, see the France section of the 24 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

#### FRENCH SECRETARY FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ARRIVES

LD241522 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] France's secretary of state for scientific research, Pierre Aigrain, has arrived on a two-day visit in Poland. Today, he took part in inaugurating the days of French technology in this country.

The French guest is to hold talks with the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, and the Polish Academy of Sciences on the scientific policy, financing and utilization of research, the organisation and structure of research as well as the current issue of bilateral scientific cooperation. Minister Pierre Aigrain is also scheduled to meet Polish Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski. The French minister will also familiarize himself with the activity of Polish higher schools and scientific centres.

#### INTERPRESS CITED ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH U.S.

LD222326 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Nov (PAP)--Despite Poland's credit repayment problems, considerable prospects for development of the Polish-U.S. economic cooperation appeared during talks between John J. Roberts, chairman of the American section of the Polish-U.S. Economic Council, and representatives of the Polish Government and of the Polish Foreign Trade Ministry, held recently in Warsaw, the Polish INTERPRESS agency remarked.

Major exchange is expected in agriculture, in the wake of a large role which the U.S. grain shipments play in food balance at present.

There are also prospects for bilateral cooperation on third markets. Investment curbs in Poland would hold out a chance for Polish firms to pool their free production capacities with U.S. partners for projects in Third World countries.

During the 6-year activity of the Polish-American Council, the value of mutual turnovers increased by 150 per cent, having reached 1.8 billion dollars in the previous year. The most important issue now is the imbalance in bilateral trade relations. In the past year Poland's deficit was some 550 million dollars, i.e. by 125 million dollars more than the whole value of the Polish export to the U.S. Thus ways of spurring Polish exports is the most likely number one subject for the Polish-U.S. Economic Council in the near future, concludes INTERPRESS.

#### AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR ON SHIP SUPPLIES

LD211640 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Nov (PAP)--An agreement on cooperation and mutual supplies of ships and equipment in the 1981-1985 period was signed on November 20 in Moscow.

The agreement provides for Poland to continue--within her OMEA specialization--supplies of transport, passenger and fishing vessels to the Soviet Union in the next 5-year period.

Poland will start the construction of a new generation of ships and equipment for prospecting and mining oil and natural gas on the continental shelves and seas and oceans.

The agreement also provides for both countries' foreign trade enterprises signing contracts to fix the prices, technical parameters and range of supplies of sophisticated equipment.

On the policy side, the agreement was signed by Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Karski and First Vice-Minister of Heavy and Agricultural Machinery Eugeniusz Szatkowski. [name and title as received] On the Soviet side, it was signed by First Deputy of the Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Kamarov.

#### ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER CONSTANTIN MEETS PINKOWSKI

AU211937 Burcharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Nov (AGERPRES)--Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, received Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, who attended the meeting of the chairmen of the central planning bodies of Romania and Poland held in Warsaw over November 18-21.

Jozef Pinkowski requested that Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, be conveyed a cordial, comradely salute and best wishes on behalf of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP. In his turn, the Romanian deputy prime minister requested that Stanislaw Kania be conveyed a friendly salute and best wishes on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The interview occasioned a productive exchange of views on the possibilities and ways of further developing the economic cooperation between Romania and Poland in the spirit of the understandings reached between the party and state leaderships of the two countries.

At the end of the interview, the chairmen of the two central planning bodies, Nicolae Constantin and Henryk Kisiel, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, signed the protocol on the results of the coordination of the plans of the development of the national economies of the two countries in the 1981-1985 period. According to the protocol, in the next quinquennium the volume of reciprocal goods deliveries is to increase over 50 percent as to the achievements envisaged for the current five-year plan. Almost half of the total volume of exchanges is to be contributed by reciprocal deliveries of machinery, equipment and installations. At the same time, the improvement of the supply of spare parts is also envisaged.

#### Report on Economic Talks

LD221028 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Nov (PAP)--Polish-Romanian talks on coordination of Polish and Romanian national economic plans for the years 1981-1985 were held here between November 18 and 21.

The Polish side was headed by Henryk Kisiel, vice-premier and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. The Romanian side was led by Nicolae Constantin, chairman of the State Planning Commission. A final protocol on the results of coordination of Polish and Romanian national economic plans for the years 1981-1985 signed during the Warsaw talks sets the main lines for Polish-Romanian economic cooperation in the next five-year period, especially in the machine tool industry, rolling stock, metallurgy and chemical industry. Trade in machine and plant, whose deliveries will account for half of the mutual turnover, will develop at the quickest pace.

Mutual supplies of raw materials and fuels will also be of great importance for the economies of both countries. Polish coke, sulphur, chemicals and copper will be exported to Romania, and Poland will import oil products, chemical fibres and aluminium from Romania.

#### SPRY INFORMATION SECRETARIAT DELEGATION MEETS WASZCZUK

LD251448 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov (PAP)--A delegation of Yugoslavia's Federal Secretariat for Information led by Serbian Secretary for Information W. Micovic has paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of Z. Andruszkiewicz, president of the workers' publishing cooperative main board RSW 'Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch'.

The Yugoslav delegation held talks with RSW main board and Polish Foreign Ministry, and met with the government press spokesman and editors of TRYBUNA LUDU, ZYCIE WARSZAWY and managers of the Committee for Radio and Television.

The Yugoslav guests also have visited the Polish Baltic city of Gdansk where they met with the local party and administration authorities and journalists.

The Yugoslav party was received by alternate member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk and Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

#### ARMY PAPER ON FRC, WEST'S EXPLOITING SITUATION

AU211505 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Col W. Zielinski commentary: "At Our Cost and at the Cost of Our Fatherland"]

[Text] Not even Mr Zagloba [a literary figure], whom Sienkiewicz [Polish Nobel Prize winning author] had endowed with great imagination, thought of presenting the Swedes with... Sweden as a gift. He offered them the Baltic lands instead. But one Ernst Albrecht, who is premier of Lower Saxony, proved to have a better proposition: drawing on the political treasurehouse or the fantasy of the Christian Democratic Union, he has offered us, in a bout of enormous grace, a right to our own... fatherland in Poland.

He has in mind the Poland that is to be annexed by the FRC after the GDR has been swallowed. That pious cause of conquering the GDR is to be aided by the Poles themselves because, as Albrecht has said, the "Poles are well aware of the reasons" for which Germany should return to its 1937 borders. What has Mr Premier offered us in return? In return he has tempted us and has promised... that when united Germany regains the opportunity to negotiate, "I will begin talks with the Poles in such a way as to make allowances for the Polish and German interests." At the same time, to make clear what interests are at stake, Mr Premier has impudently added: "I have in mind the fact that in such provinces as East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia millions of Poles have found a homeland. Adopting our basic point of departure that the right to a homeland is the basic right of all people, we must concede the right we have reserved for our own people also to the Polish people."

Mr Albrecht, Lower Saxony premier, I must console you. You do not have to grant the Poles such a right in any Polish voivodship because they already have such a right. We fought for that right during the war. It was granted to us by the Potsdam Conference and was recognized by the federal government in the treaty that was ratified by the Bundestag in May 1972.

However, it is worth giving thought to what has provoked Mr Albrecht so candidly to reveal his revisionist dreams. It is certain that the fact that the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union lost the Bundestag elections was an influence. Mr Albrecht wanted in that way to bring home to his fellow countrymen that they had made a mistake when they voted for the other party.

He wanted to do that by telling them: "Look what wonderful prospects you have destroyed by failing to vote for Christian Democracy. You have destroyed them when Poland is in a conflict situation and when such a favorable opportunity has arisen to prepare the ground for regaining the 'legal structure of all Germany in the 1937 borders,'" as he stressed in his interview for DER SPIEGEL on 27 October 1980.

Ernst Albrecht also suggests how to act in that connection: to give Poland "discreet and tactful" assistance in the "process of domestic liberalization." He also suggests "economic assistance when it can serve the aforementioned assistance, then fiscal assistance and general political assistance." Even the representative of DER SPIEGEL was so puzzled and uneasy about that statement that he asked: "Assistance for whom? For the government or for the free trade unions?" Without beating around the bush, the Lower Saxony premier replied: "... If the free trade unions ask us for help, we should give it, of course. We would do it with joy." We should hope that now, after 10 November, Albrecht's enthusiastic attitude toward the free trade unions has cooled off a little.

It is also worth paying attention to a certain detail in that interview. Pretending that he is extremely concerned for the Poles (of whose interests he wants to take personal care), Mr Albrecht warns them against "serious reaction from the outside" and at the same time suggests that he has the Soviet Union in mind.

There is nothing original in frightening Poles with the Soviet Union. There has been nothing original in it especially in the past few months. Besides, attempts to drive a wedge of distrust between us have been made by Radio Free Europe for the past 30 years and by other hostile centers on every occasion. This can be attested to by, among other things, the rekindled activities in that regard by Jiri Pelikan, former Czechoslovak citizen, former member of the CPCZ Central Committee and former director of the Czechoslovak Radio Committee, and now a deputy to the European Parliament on behalf of the Italian Socialist Party. In the same way, Edwin Meese, head organizer of the election campaign for the U.S. president-elect, in his TV interview raised the specter of "Soviet action." Also NATO Secretary General Josef Luns, at the meeting of the "Euro 9" club near Auenas in France, willy-nilly revealed the other aim of that campaign. While alluding to such an "action," he declared that the events in Poland "convinced him that it is necessary to have a strong, vigilant and united alliance, which must be capable of responding to the challenge of a more complicated and more dangerous future." And to make everything crystal clear, he appealed to NATO allies to increase their arms expenditures.

Well, that is how all the centers hostile to us are trying to grind their own axes with the help of events in our fatherland. But they always do that at the cost of Poland and the Polish people.

#### NEW REGULATIONS FOR TRAVEL TO GDR ANNOUNCED

LD260928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The Orbis Travel Bureau has announced that as of 1 December of this year new regulations for travel to the GDR governing the travel of private tourists are in force.

Tourists who have already purchased money for travel to the GDR at the Polish travel offices must now have a written certificate confirming their tourist departure to the GDR. Such certificates will be issued by Polish travel offices.

## CSSR'S STROUGAL CALLS FOR UNITY; COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT ISSUED

## Dinner Speech

AU250913 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 80 p 7

[Report on toast by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at a dinner given in his honor by Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] In his toast at the gala dinner, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal expressed thanks for the invitation to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania, for the friendly reception and for the frank [otevrene] atmosphere of the talks. He conveyed comradely greetings from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and from the CSSR Government.

All our meetings have been and are evidence of our two states' brotherhood. They are the evidence of a brotherhood that has its origin in the ideals of long-past struggles for national and social justice. The Czech and Slovak nations will forever recall the sacred memory of Romanian soldiers who fell on the territory of our fatherland fighting Hitler's fascism.

We know well that only the socialist present has endowed our friendship and cooperation with true content, that the Marxist-Leninist teaching has enriched it with genuine purpose, and that the unity of the fundamental interests and objectives has given it a real goal. Therefore we proudly identify ourselves with the fraternal bond with the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community, which we are filling with creative life in the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA.

The fraternal relations between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania are codified in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance--in force for decades now. They have been given a fresh impetus by the declaration on the deepening of friendship and on the development of fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP and between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, signed by our highest party and state representatives in 1977. The regular meetings between Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, see to the everyday rhythm of relations.

One has to say that Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation is permanent and many-sided. After all, it touches upon all spheres of social life. At the same time it enriches the vital interests of our nations, serves the objectives of the socialist community and serves the cause of progress and peace in the world.

We would like to emphasize that we greatly care about the development of economic cooperation. Both states are preparing for the next 5-year plan, whose dynamism and fulfillment depends on the deepening of the integrative processes among the CEMA countries. We say openly that we want to do more and in a new way.

We have met at the time of a grave international situation. World imperialism is trying to turn back the wheel of history, and wants to provoke a new cold war, foist feverish armament upon the world, restrict the national liberation movements and, in particular, disturb the unity of the socialist community. A whole series of war-like measures has been asserted by imperialist circles before our eyes, measures that are meant to transform Western Europe into a huge missile launching pad whose purpose is to reverse the strategic situation to the advantage of imperialism and increase the number of hotbeds of war in the world. Individually and together, some circles in the West are trying to freeze detente, especially in the military sphere.

For the socialist countries, the order of the day is clear. We must keep on consolidating the cohesion of the states of our community, better coordinate our common course, and always and everywhere give preference to international interests and to the goals of socialism and progress.

At the same time, we remain resolute followers of the Leninist peace policy, a matter that today means for us--in the first place--defending and asserting detente and observing all principles of the Helsinki Final Act. Therefore we have unambiguously also favored the convocation of the Madrid meeting which can contribute to renewing trust on the old continent.

But our endeavors go still further. We do not want only to affirm all that on which Europe agreed 5 years ago. We want more. We want, above all, to reduce the danger of military confrontation. Therefore we attach great importance to the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, the convocation of which the May session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee proposed, because we are not forgetting that everything that is happening on our continent has a far greater significance. The echo from Europe is heard on all continents that also strive for peace and social progress. Our objectives are bold.

Concluding his speech, L. Strougal emphasized that the fulfillment of these goals directly depends on fraternal cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania, and on the unity of all countries of the socialist community.

#### Communique Issued

AU241146 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 80 p 5

[Communique on visit by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Romania 21-22 November 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, paid a friendly working visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania 21-22 November 1980.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government.

The chairman of the CSSR Government laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and the fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the chairman of the CSSR Government conducted talks informing each other about the results achieved in implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions and those of the 15th CPCZ Congress, examined the current stage and prospects of bilateral relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR, and exchanged views on certain current problems in international life.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that traditional relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR are successfully developing in conformity with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and the joint declaration signed in Bucharest in 1977.

On this occasion, too, they stressed the decisive importance of the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, for developing and deepening Romanian-CSSR cooperation in all fields.

They noted with satisfaction that the decisions taken and the agreements concluded at the summit level are successfully being implemented. Working meetings between leadership representatives of the two parties, between parliaments, governments, mass and civic organizations have intensified in recent years, thus contributing to more intense bilateral relations and to mutual studies of their experience in socialist construction and permitting exchanges of views and consultations on major international issues.

The two prime ministers informed each other about the results recorded in the development of the national economies of Romania and the CSSR in the current 5-year plan and about the stage of preparations for the 1981-85 5-year plan on the socioeconomic development of both countries. They also examined the development of economic relations between Romania and the CSSR and noted with satisfaction that the decisions adopted during meetings at the summit level in 1977 are being successfully implemented. They also discussed certain current problems of mutual relations and opportunities of further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Within this context, the two sides stressed the importance of concluding the coordination of plans on the development of the national economies of Romania and the CSSR for the next 5 years, the results of which will ensure the further development of economic relations and increased mutual goods exchanges between the two countries. The final protocol regarding results of coordinating the plans on the development of their national economies for 1981-85 envisages a 63 percent increase in the total volume of mutual deliveries compared with that envisaged in the 1976-80 long-term agreement.

The prime ministers reached the conclusion that the results of the development of the national economies of Romania and the CSSR and of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation create favorable conditions for developing lasting bilateral and mutually advantageous economic relations between the two countries. They expressed their conviction that the successful development of Romanian-CSSR economic and scientific-technical cooperation contributes to the construction of the developed socialist society in the two countries and to the implementation of the comprehensive program on further deepening and improving cooperation and developing the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries.

Both sides stressed the increased role and importance of cooperation and specialization in production for developing economic relations and mutual exchange of goods. The results recorded thus far by production sharing create preconditions for successfully implementing the program on further developing it. In this context, the sides agreed to extend the cooperation and specialization agreements in force over the 1981-85 period as well as to conclude new conventions, especially in such fields as metallurgy, energy, machine-building, electrical engineering and electronics, in the chemical industry, consumer goods and agriculture. It is envisaged that the 1981-85 5-year plan should ensure a substantial increase in the share of products achieved through cooperation in the total volume of goods exchanges.

The prime ministers examined matters linked to the current stage of mutual goods exchanges and stressed the advantages of expanding them in the future so as to meet the increased requirements of the economies and the peoples of the two countries in a planned and proportional manner. They agreed to conclude, as soon as possible, a protocol on the 1981 goods exchange and a long-term trade agreement for 1981-85 that will ensure a substantial increase in the volume of mutual deliveries compared with those under the current 5-year plan.

The prime ministers positively viewed the contribution by the Joint Romanian-CSSR Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation to further deepening economic cooperation, especially production sharing and specialization in production, and noted with satisfaction the results of the 12th session of that commission that took place recently and that adopted measures aimed at the further development of cooperation at various levels. They positively assessed the activity carried out by the central planning bodies, the foreign trade ministries and the efforts made by productive departments and economic organizations to seek opportunities to further develop production sharing.

During the meeting between the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR Government chief, the representative of the central bodies for science and technology concluded the "program on collaboration and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR in the field of scientific research and of developing technology for 1981-85."

They also exchanged views and agreed on ways and means of continuing preparations for the draft text of a document regarding long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The sides stressed the successes achieved in expanding and deepening Romanian-CSSR relations in such fields as science, culture, education, health, press, radio-television and tourism and decided to develop cooperation in those fields even more so as to deepen their mutual knowledge about their achievements in the construction of the developed socialist society and about their peoples' cultural values, a fact that is of great importance for strengthening their fraternal friendship.

The results of the talks conducted between the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the chairman of the CSSR Government were included in an aide memoire.

During the exchange of views on major international issues, the two sides stressed that the recent development of events in Europe and throughout the world confirm the profundity and correctness of assessments expressed in the declaration of the May 1980 session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries and of the proposals made in that declaration on lessening international tension, continuing the policy of detente, strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, resolving all conflicts among nations by peaceful means and negotiations and respecting the people's independence and freedom. Romania's and the CSSR's determination was reiterated to take consistent action, together with the other Warsaw Pact member countries and together with all peace-loving countries, with the democratic and progressive forces, to implement the proposals included in the Warsaw declaration.

They stressed the importance of the Madrid meeting which should take place in a constructive spirit and should yield positive and definite results, especially the importance of adopting a decision at the Madrid meeting on convening a conference for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe. On this occasion both sides also were for ensuring the continuity of the process initiated by the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR hail the decision of the Soviet Union and the United States on beginning negotiations regarding medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and believe that the proposals forwarded by the Soviet Union constitute a proper basis for negotiations in this respect.

The prime ministers of the governments of the two countries expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect. They stressed the conviction that they will contribute to further deepening multifaceted friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR in the interests of their peoples and the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

General Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, extended an invitation to General Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay a friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

## COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY SENEGALESE FOREIGN MINISTER

AU241040 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 80 p 5

[Communique on visit paid by Moustapha Niasse, Senegalese foreign minister, to Romania 17-20 November 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Senegal, Moustapha Niasse, paid an official visit to our country from 17-20 November 1980.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the Senegalese foreign minister who extended a message of friendship on behalf of Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal.

During the visit, the two ministers had talks which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, trust and mutual understanding, regarding the further development of Romanian-Senegalese relations and current major international problems.

Stressing the decisive role played by the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Leopold Sedar Senghor in Bucharest in 1975 and 1976 and in Dakar in 1973, 1975 and 1977 to promote and activate relations of close friendship and fruitful co-operation between the two countries, the Romanian and Senegalese foreign ministers examined the results achieved in implementing the decisions adopted during those meetings. Expressing satisfaction with the development of Romanian-Senegalese cooperation in various fields, they stressed their governments' determination to continue to strengthen that cooperation. For this purpose they agreed on the adoption of appropriate measures aimed at expanding and diversifying trade and economic cooperation and exchanges in the fields of culture, science, education and health.

Referring to trade exchange, the two ministers advocated their increase on the basis of the real potential of the economics of the two countries and agreed that measures should be taken to improve their structure and balance by mutually encouraging exports, intensifying exchanges of trade delegations and by jointly participating in fairs, exhibitions and so forth.

They also expressed their governments' determination to accelerate economic cooperation ventures agreed upon at the summit level and during the last joint commission session on Romanian-Senegalese cooperation held in Bucharest in June this year especially regarding such fields as energy, agriculture, mining and industry.

To further expand the legal framework and ensure optimum conditions for developing Romanian-Senegalese relations at various levels, a convention was concluded on economic and technical cooperation in the energy sector, and a program was signed on the application of the cultural agreement between the two countries for 1981-82.

Exchanging views on major international problems, the two ministers stressed the importance and topicality of stands and positions included in the political documents signed during Romanian-Senegalese meetings at the summit level.

The Romanian and Senegalese ministers stressed their countries' concern for the worsening of the world political climate that endangers the peoples' peace, independence and sovereignty. They stressed the need for all peoples to intensify their efforts so that the trend toward detente be resumed and continued based on the strict respect for the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and on the recognition of each people's right to independent development.

Preoccupied by the persistence of certain states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, which often involve developing countries as well whose efforts and resources are thus diverted from their socioeconomic development goals, the two foreign ministers expressed the conviction that international peace and security require the solution of all differences by peaceful means alone and by negotiations between the sides concerned.

The ministers stressed the particular importance of security and developing cooperation in Europe and stressed the need for the Madrid meeting to adopt definite measures aimed at giving a new impetus to the application, as an indivisible whole, of the Helsinki Final Act, a fact that will contribute to creating a climate of detente, peace and cooperation not only on the continent but throughout the world.

Examining the situation on the African Continent, the two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the excellent victory won by the Zimbabwe people in their liberation struggle and with a creation of their independent and sovereign state--a historic event of great response at an African and international level and a noteworthy contribution to the general policy of national independence, peace and cooperation among peoples.

The Romanian and Senegalese ministers stressed the pressing requirement of ensuring Namibia's independence and the Namibian people's right to freely choose their future development in conformity with their aspirations and interests and reiterated their countries' militant solidarity and determination to support--at a political, moral and material level--the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization--the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They reasserted their countries' support for efforts made by the United Nations to ensure Namibia's future independence.

The two ministers advocated the elimination and eradication of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa. They energetically condemned the aggressive military actions undertaken by the South African racist regime against independent African states and demanded that the violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity be stopped.

The two ministers stressed that differences and conflicts in Africa must be resolved by direct negotiations between the sides involved or within the OAU on the basis of the principles of respect for territorial integrity and national independence and sovereignty, without any outside interference. This will permit the African countries to focus their efforts on the pressing problems of underdevelopment, so as to ensure their socioeconomic progress.

Believing that disarmament is one of the basic problems on which the very existence of the present-day world depends, the two ministers firmly advocated the cessation of the arms race, the adoption of definite and significant measures for disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament and the reduction of military spending and using funds thus made available for socioeconomic construction and for supporting the developing countries.

The foreign ministers emphasized the need for eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order. They stressed the urgent need for the current UN General Assembly session to reach an agreement that will permit the launching of overall negotiations in 1981 devoted to that goal.

The two ministers stressed that under current international conditions it is necessary to ensure an increased role of the United Nations in international life and its contribution to resolving the problems confronting mankind by negotiations.

The Romanian and Senegalese foreign ministers stressed the positive cooperation between their countries within the United Nations and other international bodies, within the "Group of 77" and the nonaligned movement and agreed to deepen and diversify that cooperation in the future.

They expressed satisfaction with the friendly atmosphere in which their talks took place which revealed the broad convergence of the positions of the two governments on the discussed issues.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Senegal, Moustapha Niasse, expressed deep gratitude and sincere thanks to his Romanian counterpart for the particularly warm and friendly hospitality shown to his wife, the delegation accompanying him and himself during their official visit to Romania.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Senegal extended an invitation to the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania to pay an official visit to Senegal. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, with the date to be established through diplomatic channels.

#### RCP SECRETARY CAZACU MEETS WITH MAURITIUS CP LEADER

AU252005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Nov (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, met on November 25 the delegation of the Communist Party of Mauritius [CPM], led by (Leetoraj Chundramun), chairman of the party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the RCP.

During the talks, information was exchanged on the two parties' concerns for the present and the future. Both parties expressed the wish to continuously develop the relations between the RCP and the CPM.

Aspects of the current international life were also discussed.

#### IRON, STEEL PRODUCTION CAPACITY INCREASED

AU251233 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Nov (AGERPRES)--At present, 23 of the 39 counties have units of the metallurgical industry. Benefiting from increased investments (under the current five-year plan--1976-1980--the funds allotted equalled the investments of the 15 previous years) the productive units belonging to this industry were expanded and modernized, the new sections being equipped with highly technical installations. At the Galati combine alone--the most important iron-and-steel centre of Romania--two new coking batteries were commissioned, each having a 600 thousand tons annual capacity, just as the 2,700 cu. m furnace, the second thick plate mill, the first aggregates of the third steel works with converters whose final capacity is of three million tons annually. Also at the Galati combine the construction of the seventh coking battery of 850 thousand tons annually and of a 3,500 cu.m furnace is nearing its end. At present, Galati supplies the national economy with almost six million tons of steel annually, some 2.3 million tons more than in 1975. Eleven furnaces of various capacities have been built in other iron-and-steel centres--Hunedoara, Otelul Rosu, Tirgoviste, Calarasi and Cimpia Turzii. The new units have made an important contribution to the turning out in 1980 of a some 600 kg steel output per inhabitant, figure that places Romania, from this point of view, among the top metal producing countries.

37 big metallurgical units have been put on stream over the current five-year plan period. They were built in traditional areas and in localities where until 1975 there were no units of this kind--Zimnicea, Zalau, Calarasi and Beclean.

## SUNDIC CRITICIZES CSSR, GDR REACTION TO POLISH EVENTS

LD252108 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] To what extent can opposing views on the events in Poland hinder the efforts of that country's state and party leadership, together with the newly-formed trade unions, to find a way out of the existing crisis. Milika Sundic says:

In the countries of so-called real socialism, increasingly more frequent and increasingly sharper criticism is leveled at the newly-formed trade unions in Poland and their leader Lech Walesa. Information media of Czechoslovakia and the GDR lead in this respect. Their appraisals of the situation in Poland differ fundamentally from the appraisals made by the Polish state and party leadership. For instance, the organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, RUDE PRAVO, compares the present situation in Poland with the one in Czechoslovakia in 1968. This is, undoubtedly, a signal according to which the present ferment in Poland can be solved only in the manner which was applied in Czechoslovakia.

Nor is RUDE PRAVO likely to be speaking on its own behalf when it ties the events in Poland with the activity of antisocialist forces in the country and the reactionary forces abroad. In fact, from this kind of assessment of the Polish events the organ of the Czechoslovak party draws the conclusion that the Polish situation is identical to the situation in Czechoslovakia in 1968, when the Warsaw Pact troops intervened.

The fact that the situation in Poland is written and talked about most of all in Czechoslovakia and the GDR does not mean that the thinking in the other countries of so-called real socialism does not follow the same lines. If there are any differences--and it is logical to suppose that there are some--they are not likely to have any fundamental effect on the adoption of a joint attitude toward the Polish events. This is hindering and making even more complex the efforts which the Polish leadership, together with the trade unions, is making to find a way out of the existing situation. Because if solutions other than those adopted by the PZPR Central Committee are offered to it or imposed on it--and the attitudes held can be seen as diametrically opposed--the Polish leadership will not succeed in meeting the obligations it has accepted.

In the meantime, problems are mounting and there is no time left for tactical moves, especially not for the daily assurances to Warsaw Pact allies that socialism is not threatened in Poland. It is true to say, though, that if Poland's allies arrive at the opposite conclusions, the kind of conclusion that RUDE PRAVO has arrived at, one wonders to what extent the Polish assurances will help to avoid the application of the Czechoslovak recipe.

There is no doubt whatever that Poland is in a difficult situation, both economically and politically. Poland more than ever needs the help of the broader international community, but only the kind of help which Poland is asking for--postponement of the repayment of old loans and the granting of fresh ones, but without any political strings either from the West or from the East. One must believe in the Poles' ability to their own way out of the difficult situation. In other words, no one can deprive Poland of the right to decide its own destiny. If anyone ignores this right under any pretext whatever, he would assume a heavy responsibility for all the consequences that might ensue, and they would not be insignificant. Our present-day, very unstable, peace in the world does not need much of a push to go tumbling into the abyss and this is something that must not happen, whatever the price.

USSR WILL DELAY 'POLEMICS' WITH REAGAN UNTIL JAN

AU251814 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 80 p 1

[POLITIKA permanent correspondent R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 19 Nov--This week it has become clear what the nature of Soviet messages to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan will be before his actual inauguration on 20 January. They will be careful messages expressing the basic Soviet wish to preserve the positive political capital acquired in the relations between the two superpowers in the course of the past decade. It is a matter of the "capital" which Richard Nixon's Republican administration began to create on the American side. It is being suggested to Reagan's new Republican administration that it would be to nobody's advantage if this capital were frittered away.

In the coming 2 months, it is likely that the Soviet "dialogue" with the yet to be installed American president will move within the said limits, but it will not desist from the by now very sharp political confrontation with Jimmy Carter's administration, which is still in operation. Both sides of Soviet behavior in fact constitute a whole, and are designed for the time after January.

It is believed here--not for propaganda purposes but actually--that Reagan will be different from what he was in the election campaign, and that he will not burn the real bridges of negotiations with the USSR. In political conversations one hears, among other things, that Reagan cannot be a "greater anticommunist" than Nixon--"and so many good deals were struck with Nixon."

In a conversation with a high political official here--his name will not be used without his consent--we heard about the Soviet determination that Moscow will not polemicize with past Reagan statements. Polemics would be harmful and politically insensible, this official says, among other reasons because it is realistic to believe that the U.S. president-elect "will not fulfill all his worst promises" in the sphere of U.S. policy toward the USSR.

When the said tactics used toward Ronald Reagan are excluded, all the rest that is happening in Soviet-American relations is reminiscent of the atmosphere of confrontation of the time before Nixon's "era of negotiations." This is felt in the newspapers and even more on television; television commentators in the "The World Today" broadcast, evening after evening, have been resolutely squaring accounts with the Carter administration and reacting in a hard way to all the sharp challenges from America.

At the moment, Moscow is disturbed most by the behavior of the U.S. delegation at the Madrid CSCE, especially because of the "blowing up" of what is called here "the non-existent Afghanistan question." At the same time, it is not reported here that 40 countries have submitted in the UN General Assembly a proposal for a resolution on Afghanistan.

Moscow is also disturbed, although to a lesser extent, by American accusations in Madrid about human rights, accusations against the Soviet Union; but no great difficulties are felt here with polemicizing on this issue with the Carter administration.

The political confrontation between Moscow and Washington, with the accompanying propaganda polemics, is thus being continued and intensified, but care is taken to avoid Ronald Reagan as the opponent on "the other side" until the January transfer of power in the White House.

## BORBA COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES IN EGYPT

LD240556 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2030 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Press review]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Nov (TANJUG)--In its military-political commentary entitled "New Contributions to the Crisis", the Belgrade daily BORBA writes that U.S. military manoeuvres on Egyptian territory serve only to aggravate the situation in the world's most dangerous hotbed of crisis. The paper notes the current conflicts in the region, including the Iraqi-Iranian war. "In such a framework of developments, the armed forces of the United States, and not only they, are now attempting to preserve their presence in the region by way of maintaining considerable naval forces in the Gulf and near it, and by way of establishing a chain of military strongpoints in coastal areas", writes the daily.

BORBA also notes the U.S. military exercises in Egypt and assesses that "they are a part of the endeavors to again demonstrate force in the unstable Near East region."

"How much use can this practice by Cairo have for the permanent settlement of the issue which is known as the Near East crisis", the paper writes.

## UN AFGHANISTAN RESOLUTION 'FRESH VICTORY' FOR NONALIGNED

AU252056 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Nov 80 p 4

[From "The Week in the World" column by Vlado Teslic: "Afghanistan"]

[Text] The Afghanistan debate in the United Nations and the new convincing majority (111 countries) that declared itself in favor of an urgent withdrawal of foreign troops, demonstrated once again how deep the roots of the principles of independence, sovereignty and noninterference have gone. This is a fresh victory by the nonaligned countries, which proceed from the premise that there are no acceptable reasons which could, under any conditions whatever, justify that a people may be deprived in any direct or indirect way whatever of their right to decide freely on their own fate.

The provisions of the resolution by the 40 Muslim underdeveloped countries are this time somewhat milder than in January (this time nobody is singled out for condemnation) but the positions and arguments are even clearer, more resolute and adhere to principles. This is a new contribution to affirmation of the UN principles and the principles of the non-aligned movement.

In this connection it is difficult to refrain from asking whom and what the advocates of intervention were counting upon when they doggedly tried to supersede the essential problems and preoccupations of the international community by subsidiary ones, to divert the debate and to shift the responsibility to some countries neighboring Afghanistan.

Apart from the tremendous majority of the countries that supported it, the importance of the UN resolution is that it affirms two very topical principles in international life: that intervention, or rather intervention as a fait accompli, cannot be accepted; and that all the interested parties should work on achieving a political solution regardless of what problem is at stake. Nobody can be against these principles without sinning against the UN principles and bearing responsibility for peace in the world.

## PRC TRADE UNION LEADER NI ZHIFU CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Mojsov

LD251122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0927 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov, (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency President Lazar Mojsov and Communist Party of China Politburo member and All-Chinese Trade Union Federation President Ni Zhifu have favourably assessed the hitherto development of relations and cooperation between the communist parties and other social-political organizations of the two countries and of overall Yugoslav-Chinese relations.

Ni Zhifu heads a delegation of the Chinese Trade Union Federation which is visiting Yugoslavia as guest of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions.

Lazar Mojsov and Ni Zhifu exchanged information on current social trends in Yugoslavia and China.

Lazar Mojsov spoke about the current tasks of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia at the internal level, particularly in terms of the further development of the socialist self-management system and adopting of the new development plan. Mojsov also spoke about preparations for the 12th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress and the Third Congress of Yugoslav Self-Managers.

Ni Zhifu dwelt on the latest economic development course in the People's Republic of China and, in this context, on the activity of trade unions.

#### Talks in Serbia

LD252006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov (TANJUG)--A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, headed by its chairman and Politbureau member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Ni Zhifu, had talks here this evening at the republican council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation of Serbia. The talks dealt with the social and political role of the trade union in Yugoslavia's socialist self-management society.

The Chinese delegation expressed interest in the development of the trade union in Serbia, its role and basic tasks and the ideological-political training and Marxist education of its members.

#### COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON KRAIGHER VISIT TO NICARAGUA

LD211144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 20 Nov 80

["Yugoslav-Nicaraguan Communique"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Managua, 20 Nov (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, paid an official and friendly visit to Nicaragua from 16 to 19 November 1980 at the invitation of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua.

During his stay in the Republic of Nicaragua, the vice president of the SFRY Presidency held talks with members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, leadership of the Council of State and members of the Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. All these talks were held in a spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding and respect. Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, held separate talks with their counterparts in Nicaragua.

The vice president of the SFRY Presidency laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the leader of the People's Sandinist Revolution, national hero Commander Carlos Fonseca Amador.

Homage was paid during the talks to the memory of President Tito and a high assessment was made of his outstanding role in the creation and consolidation of the nonaligned movement.

The Nicaraguan side outlined the creation and development of the People's Sandinist Revolution, the goals so far achieved and the tasks which lie ahead of it.

The Yugoslav side stressed the historical significance of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution as an expression of the irrepressible progress of nations which, enslaved by military dictatorships, are struggling for their freedom. It condemned any foreign attempt to stop the democratic peoples and anti-imperialist course of the Sandinist revolution.

The two sides carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on the international situation. They expressed anxiety at its serious deterioration, the threat to peace in the world and to the security of countries, interference in the internal affairs of others, open and concealed interventions from outside, the ever-increasing resorting to force and threats with the use of force, the arms race and threats to independence, sovereignty and free development of countries.

They considered that the nonaligned movement is an irreplaceable, independent international factor which, proceeding from the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, is making a vital contribution to the liberation of peoples, the democratization of international relations and the successful opposition to all the forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism, racism, apartheid and other forms of domination and oppression.

They agreed that because of the international situation it is even more necessary for the nonaligned movement to be still more active and united in its search for ways out of the present world situation and in finding solutions to problems confronting the international community.

They expressed the conviction that the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonaligned countries, due to be held in New Delhi in early February 1981, will contribute to the unity and consolidation of the action capability of the nonaligned movement and to an even greater affirmation of its role in settling key international problems.

Considering the situation in Central America, the two sides expressed the conviction that the full and free economic, political and social development of these countries can be achieved in keeping with the aspirations and interests of their peoples only if the peoples themselves decide what roads to follow in their internal development, without any pressure or interference from outside.

The two sides agree that it is indispensable for nonaligned and other developing countries to step up efforts aimed at building a new international economic order. They noted that so far these efforts have failed to yield fruit owing to insufficient readiness on the part of the developed countries to adopt urgent measures and embark on global talks aimed at overcoming the existing extremely unsatisfactory situation.

The two sides devoted particular attention to the promotion of friendly cooperation on an equal footing between the two countries in all the spheres of mutual interest and expressed their readiness to intensify this cooperation still further. In this connection the Yugoslav side expressed its readiness to continue to extend support to Nicaragua's efforts aimed at reconstruction and economic development.

During the visit an agreement was signed on scientific-technical, educational and cultural cooperation, which will contribute to the promotion of friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua.

Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed gratitude for the heartfelt hospitality with which he and the members of the delegation were received during their stay in Nicaragua.

Sergej Kraigder, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, invited members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

#### COUNCIL OF FEDERAL COMMUNITY FOR PRICES ORGANIZED

AU241847 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Council of the Federal Community for Prices has been set up in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. This provides the conditions for the implementation of the law on the foundations of the price system and the social control of prices, which will come into force this coming year. The Federal Community for Prices will replace the present Federal Institute for Prices, and the influence and responsibility of associated labor in determining and implementing the agreed price policy will thus be increased.

Ilijas Kurtesi has been elected president of the Council of the Federal Community for Prices, and Anton Polajner has been elected president of the community. Aleksandar Vlajkovic provides more details:

The Council of the Federal Community for Prices is composed of 43 delegates of the signatories to the social accord and self-managing agreement on setting up the community. They include 7 members appointed by the Federal Executive Council. The Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and the general associations have 25 delegates. The remaining 11 delegates are representatives of the SAWPY Federal Conference, of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions, of organized consumers and the executive councils of the republics and provinces.

#### DOLANC DELIVERS POSITIVE 6-MONTH REPORT ON ECONOMY

LD251110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0913 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Mladenovac, 25 Nov (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Stane Dolanc yesterday evening stated that during the past six months certain negative trends in economic activity in Yugoslavia have been checked.

Speaking to representatives of the two major work organizations here in Maldenovac, a town not far from Belgrade, Stane Dolanc noted that due to a rise in exports and drop in imports the Yugoslav trade deficit has been notably reduced." "If this continues, there is no room for pessimism", Dolanc said. He noted, however, that "we all must persist in this. The working people are ready to exert effort for overcoming problems if the burden of economic stabilization is equally distributed on the overall population and if the drop in the standrad of living is checked".

Referring to occasional shortages in certain victuals, Stane Dolanc underlined that this could have been avoided had certain individuals displayed a bit more of responsibility. Dolanc said that measures have been taken to prevent this from being repeated. "Basic victuals and also certain other products which are normal at our level of development must be available in sufficient quantities. However, we must tighten the belt in other sectors. We must cut appetities which exceed our possibilities, especially in non-economic sectors", Dolanc said.

Dolanc cited higher exports as the most important task of the Yugoslav economy but noted that this implies a production in keeping with European standards both in terms of quality and prices.

## DJURANOVIC CHAIRS FEC SESSION ON ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

LD211142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG)--The Federal Executive Council (FEC) met today under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic and discussed several questions relating to the economic system, economic policy and relations between Yugoslavia and other countries. Some sociopolitical and organizational questions were also discussed.

The FEC discussed and adopted a draft program to adopt regulations, agreements and measures to carry out the resolution on basic orientations and limits of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development in 1981.

At today's session the council also discussed information on the consumption of oil derivatives for transportation in the period up to 30 September 1980, prepared by the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications. The information states that the consumption of gasoline in the first 9 months of this year fell from 1,780,000 to 1,650,000 tons, which is nearly 11 percent, in relation to the same period last year. This reduction in the consumption of gasoline, despite the increase in number of vehicles, is the result of measures taken, but also of the changed attitude and economy on the part of the citizens. In the view of the FEC the measure which has contributed most to the reduction in the consumption of gasoline is the limitation on use and movement of passenger and other motor vehicles. The rise in oil derivative prices, caused by the constant rise in crude oil prices on the world market, also had a significant influence.

Bearing in mind the world oil market situation, the difficulties in securing this energy raw material and our relatively limited balance of payments possibilities, the FEC emphasized the need to continue to take measures with a view to saving even more liquid fuel.

Therefore, the council concluded that the information on the consumption of oil derivatives for transportation should be put before the SFRY Assembly with a proposal that the existing regulations and measures limiting the use and movement of passenger and other vehicles remain in force. In accordance with this, the competent federal organs and organizations are charged with studying the consumption of liquid fuels and, if necessary, proposing supplementary activities and measures with a view to keeping consumption within the agreed limits.

## SERBIAN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER CRITICIZES FEDERAL BUDGET

AU251850 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Summary] The Chamber of Associated Labor of the Serbian Assembly today discussed the draft documents on Yugoslavia's social development in 1981, and made a number of critical observations and suggestions that will be used by the delegation of the Serbian Assembly in coordinating views in the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces. Dusan Mitic and Slavoljub Slijepcevic report:

During the discussion on the draft resolution on Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development in 1981, delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor noted that it was not clear how the planned 3 percent rate of increase in social production and the planned 1.3 percent rate of increase in labor productivity could ensure the fulfillment of the planned goals and tasks. The delegates particularly stressed that these planned increases could not ensure a 7 percent increase in exports, a better domestic market supply and lower production costs. The chamber recommended a more balanced approach during the further elaboration of the draft resolution.

The planned increase in exports must not jeopardize the regular domestic market supply for personal, investment and reproduction consumption, the chamber pointed out, and proposed that the resolution should provide for the real growth of social production next year at the rate of about 4 percent.

The chamber further concluded that the federation's planned increase in budget expenditure by nearly 30 percent is considerably in excess of the possible increase in social product, and that therefore that expenditure should be reexamined and reduced closer to the increase of the social product. The proposed increase of the basic trade tax is not realistic in view of the effect that an increase of that tax by over 50 percent would have on the general rise of prices and cost of living. It is also unrealistic to plan to reduce the share of money issuance in financing the federation's budget by 50 percent. The consequences of that reduction would be transferred to the republics and provinces through an increase of their contributions.

The draft decision on determining the foreign exchange quota for the federation's needs provides for a 16 percent increase of that quota next year. Delegates of the chamber concluded that that increase is not in accord with the provisions of the draft resolution on Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development. The federation should not provide, within the framework of its foreign exchange quota, for financing the fund for quicker development of underdeveloped republics and Kosovo. According to the Chamber of Associated Labor, the spending of foreign exchange should be in direct proportion to the realization of foreign exchange income.

Discussing the draft decision on joint foreign exchange policy, the chamber noted that the method of ensuring funds for paying for the imports of some producer goods is not in accord with the solutions provided for by the system in effect. Priority in paying for imports cannot be determined by projecting the balance of payments positions of republics and provinces, but through a self-managing agreement.

During the discussion on rebalancing the federation's budget for this year, it was stated that it would be difficult to accept the proposed increase of nearly 4 billion dinars. The solution should be sought in a further redistribution of funds for other purposes and a possible postponement of some of the commitments involved. No increase in the contributions of republics and provinces could be accepted, the chamber pointed out.

#### SUBNOR REJECTS 1981 SOCIOECONOMIC GUIDELINES

LD252220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National War of Liberation of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] today failed to endorse the draft resolution on the basic guidelines and framework of the policy of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development in 1981. It was stated that the "draft resolution is not sufficiently concrete or convincing." Concrete observations will be passed on to the document's proposer.

#### TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

LD211100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG)--The Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] today described the further work on the adoption of development plans in the organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities as a first-rate task of trade union organizations at all levels. The council endorsed the text of the agreement on harmonizing and directing the processes of social reproduction, providing it was adopted without any fundamental changes, especially in those parts which contained the already approved amendments proposed by the CTUY Council. The council will consequently be one of the signatories of the agreement.

In his introductory report Miran Potrc first acquainted council members with the activity on harmonizing attitudes concerning the agreement, in the course of which particular attention was devoted to the acquisition and distribution of income, personal incomes, employment, social development and housing policy.

Potrc pointed out the need to strengthen the planning function of associated labor through consistent implementation of the principle of continued planning and stressed the need to ensure that agreements and plans are increasingly carried out by self-managing mechanisms and less through state regulations, despite excessive use of the latter during the preparation and adoption of planning documents.

During the discussion it was stressed that the adoption of planning documents must be followed by the programs of activity of the trade unions and all levels in order to ensure their [word indistinct] and the linking of personal incomes in work organizations with personal incomes in the economy and not with income which had assumed unrealistic proportions due to inflation. Attention was drawn to the need to be even more resolute in stressing the need to develop such priority activities as food, energy and raw materials. In other words, what was needed was a clear program and not declarations.

The CTUY Council also decided on the direction that the activities of the trade union should take in implementing the policy of employment and settling problems which existed in this field. This is all the more important as many of these problems were expected to become even more pronounced in the next period due to the real decrease in the possibilities for a more dynamic growth of employment.

Major results have been achieved in increasing the number of the employed over the past 5 years, during which an average of 200,000 new workers were employed every year, which makes 1 million. The rate of employment was a little higher than planned and the level of the skills of the employed was also increased. However, the dynamic rate of employment, as was noted by Predrag Petrovski in his introductory report, (?did not) lead to qualitatively better factors of development; instead, it strengthened the negative trends in economic activity to a great extent. Since economic growth was based during the past period on extensive instead of on productive employment (new workposts were created by investing in new capacities and not by making better use of the existing ones), work productivity was reduced and a lower growth rate of the social product was achieved.

The use of the production potentials is far below what is possible and analyses show that effective use is made of only 5 hours of the 7.5 [as received] available in the economy daily. The situation in agriculture is similar. The consequence of all this is lower income, which reduces the accumulative and reproductive capability and reduces the base of growth.

All this is made even more complex by the increase in the number of unemployed. This year, according to records, the number is about 760,000 out of whom 67 percent are looking for work for the first time. Most of the unemployed are young people and more than 40 percent are skilled cadres. Expressing the view that unemployment was really a major problem, Petrovski pointed out that this problem was not quite what it appeared at first sight to be, because at the same time there were a large number of vacant workposts. On the other hand, those who are registered with the self-interest communities for employment are not always ready to accept jobs which are offered to them, are reluctant to change their place of residence, or refuse to be retrained, which indicates that they have some kind of income and are in the position to choose.

Trade unions particularly point out the problem of the "drain" of the young from workers' jobs and of specialists from production and into nonproductive activities.

During the discussion on this "hot" subject, Vojin Djukanovic, from the Boris Kidric ironworks in Niksio, an organization which has to struggle to keep its workposts filled, stressed that the essence of the problem did not lie in inadequate cadre planning in the basic organizations of associated labor, in the shortage of centers for apprentices or of grants, or in parents' decision to aim at clerical jobs for their children. The real reason, according to him, are the low personal incomes and the attitude adopted by society toward productive work. Trade unions must struggle, Djukanovic said, to reduce the unjustified difference between personal incomes in production jobs and those outside production because it is impermissible that a worker in direct production should earn far less for the same amount of work done.

The action of the trade union will in the future be aimed primarily at increasing production, strengthening the quality factors of economic activity [words indistinct], at channelling labor more toward jobs in material production and at establishing adequate criteria with which to assess the value of every individual's work contribution. Trade union organizations and organs will step up activity aimed at establishing more equitable conditions of economic activity and acquisition of income by the basic organizations of associated labor and at speeding up the pooling of labor and resources and at establishing supervision and control by society over additional work in order to see that personal incomes earned in regular jobs are the basic (?source) of existence of workers and their families.

#### KOSOVO TRADE UNIONS NOTE FALL IN REAL EARNINGS

AU241122 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Pristina, 18 Nov (TANJUG)--At its expanded session today chaired by Ramo Alihajdari, the Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation discussed current questions on implementing the distribution according to work and the results of work. Explaining the necessity that a broad discussion of these problems be held, Svetislav Vukovic, member of the council presidium, said in his opening speech that the basic reason was that constant activities in improving the stimulative forms of distribution have obviously been lacking and the existing self-managing agreements and rules have not been implemented with sufficient consistency.

The council noted that positive results were achieved in the province in the 9 months of this year as regards the distribution of net income. Allocations for accumulation were increased over 160 percent, and the sum of personal incomes increased about 11 percent less than the overall income. However, real personal incomes fell 7 percent, and it is natural to expect that they should be increased in those organizations that have registered an increase in productivity and a high growth of income.

In this connection, the session heard the warning that resorting to across-the-board or percentage increases in striving to preserve real personal income--in this way increasing even more the egalitarianism that is present anyway--is unfavorable for the development of distribution according to the results of work.

Advocating a quicker and more resolute implementation of distribution according to the results of work in general, both in the economy and in social activities, those taking part in the discussion were unanimous in the view that an absence of activities in this direction would have a retardant effect on the overall struggle for the growth of the productivity of labor and of income. The distribution yardsticks, it was stressed at the session today, must be directed in such a way that they will motivate every worker to achieve the best possible individual results and at the same time to stimulate his interest in the overall effects of associated labor organization operations.

## BELGRADE SAWP PRESIDIUUM REJECTS NEW JOURNAL REQUEST

AU251740 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The following is the statement on today's session of the Belgrade City SAWP Conference Presidium:

The Belgrade City SAWP Conference Presidium has considered the request of a group of Belgrade citizens to start publication of a journal for social and cultural problems that would be called JAVNOST. The signatories of the request are: Dusan Boskovic, Dobrica Cosic, Zoran Djindjic, Zoran Gavrilovic, Nebojsa Popov, Svetozar Stojanovic, Vojislav Stojanovic, Ljubomir Tadic and Lazar Trifunovic. Writer Dobrica Cosic and Ljubomir Tadic, former professor of the Belgrade philosophical faculty, are cited as the responsible and chief editors, respectively.

The presidium discussed this request within the framework of the Socialist Alliance's regular practice of considering the concepts of public media and journals, and at the initiative of the Savski Venac Communal Assembly which is competent to make a decision on this request. On that occasion, the Presidium's members acquainted themselves with the program orientation, editorial concept and draft statute of the journal that the initiators submitted to the relevant organs for their examination. It was pointed out during the discussion at the session that the explanation of the need and reasons for the journal's publication is based on the views which the individual signatories of the request have continuously advocated before our public and the foreign public for a long time now. For a number of years now they have been in conflict with the theory and practice of our self-managing socialist democracy and the policy of the League of Communists. The manner alone in which this initiative has been started and carried out shows that the signatories of the request disregard the organized democratic and self-managing institutions of our society and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People.

This time, too, they try to impose themselves as a political partner of the organized socialist forces, seeking for themselves an authorized position of an elite from which they would be able to act as a legalized political opposition. The explanation of the journal's program concept clearly reveals that intention. It does not include a single word about the workers class, the Socialist Alliance of the Working People, the League of Communists and other organized forces of our society. Under the pretext of formally advocating intellectual dialogues, the signatories of the request are unambiguously declaring themselves in favor of a general criticism and negation of everything achieved in our social construction and self-managing practice.

What is intended to achieve with this journal--judging by the manner of its ideological and topical concept--is to create room for attacking all the values achieved in the development of our self-managing socialist society, from anarcholiberalist, nationalist and other antiself-managing positions. The political purpose of this initiative cannot be understood as anything other than an attempt to create an opposition platform that would rally all opponents of our self-managing system, and a denial of our democratic and self-managing institutions. This initiative in fact advocates a political system that would be created in our society bypassing and excluding the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance and other organized socialist forces. That political action would be legalized and realized through the journal JAVNOST. Other similar ideas and attempts have already been unmasked and rejected by our society several times in the past.

The request to start publication of the journal JAVNOST is not devoid of generalized and arbitrary appraisals about the absence of freedom in our country, covert or public censorship, monopoly of information media, alleged dogmatism of political centers and constitutional structures of the society and so forth.

When all that is claimed by individuals whose books are published in a large number of copies and are shown in bookshop windows, and those to whom the doors of institutes, publishing houses and journals have never been closed for their scientific work, then that is nothing other than a demand to recognize their right to a privileged position and oppositional political activity.

The fact was emphasized in the discussion at the Presidium's session that certain foreign media have characterized the initiative for publishing that journal as an opposition action of well-known dissidents. The emigre press also writes about that. Some kind of a committee, that allegedly concerns itself in the West with the problems of protecting the rights of Yugoslav dissidents, as well some other similar institutions, to which we have no reason whatsoever to try to prove the democratic and progressive character of our system, are also concerning themselves with the fate of the journal JAVNOST.

Accordingly, the request for publishing the journal JAVNOST, with its announced platform, aspires to rallying and activity from socially unacceptable ideological and political positions. Hence the initiative for publishing the journal JAVNOST does not aim at widening the scope for developing scientific and cultural creativity.

On the basis of all that, Belgrade City SAWP Conference Presidium believes that the publication of the journal JAVNOST would be unacceptable from the viewpoint of the basic interests of our social community.

#### Vicom on Journal Request

AU252126 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The Belgrade City SAWP Conference Presidium statement [on the request of a group of Belgrade citizens to start publication of the journal JAVNOST] is the reason for our commentary. The opposition, as well as the hostile forces, do not rest. Why are they appearing now and how should they be opposed? Ratomir Vicom comments:

Friends show themselves in misfortune and, even more, so do the enemies. As a matter of fact, experience teaches us that whenever society finds itself in difficulties--and today it undoubtedly does--the enemies and opposition of all hues and forms try to exploit that situation. The nationalists, dogmatists, Cominformists and proven enemies can work in the country only secretly. They speak abroad publicly although their scope--even there--is increasingly narrow and because their dirty intentions are increasingly transparent. Political tricks do not help them because they are compelled in their hopelessness to openly link themselves with hostile emigre groups. Djilas and son in the Chetnik press are an eloquent example of these links. It is for these reasons that they no longer have any success abroad among the well-meaning people, and that their former protectors among those who do not care for a self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia turn their backs on them.

However, even though they are few and are more or less known, the anarcholiberals strive to catch the light of day with greater aggressiveness, counting on the allure of their so-called radical criticism, slogans about freedom and alleged advocacy of a more humane world and democracy. If they are unable to attract anyone in the country, advertisements do not harm them abroad. Judging from all available evidence, the request to start publication of the journal JAVNOST is one of the attempts of that kind. The signatories of that request claim that self-complacency and an uncritical attitude have become prevalent in society. One can only ask them where they live. They offer their own criticism which can often confuse the uninformed and the target of that criticism is often beyond dispute. But if we consider the positions, their goals become clear.

They speak about a crisis of the historical subjective factor and the exhaustion of the classical development forces of the society. But the historical subjective factor and the development force is the workers class together with the League of Communists. They repeat their nice words about freedom and democracy, seeking them naturally for themselves. It would be naive to believe that they are ignorant of the meaning of the concept of democracy, that they do not know that democracy also is a form of authority, and that they do not think who would realize that authority in the society about which they dream.

Concerned that we are moving toward dogmatism, they oppose all institutions of the society, and especially the League of Communists. To be sure, they mention science as a new factor of development. Thus they continue to talk at this stage of a revival of their ideas, but as a last resort--even though they refuse to say it openly--they have nothing to offer other than a return to the old ways. The only alternatives or starting points of such reactionary ideas are a return to bourgeois relations or to the one-party system. However, the workers class and the working people will never allow that. As has always been the case in the past, the antiself-managing ideologies will be primarily opposed by widely organized political actions. Today's session of the Belgrade City SAWP conference Presidium, too, can be considered part of those actions.

#### LCY PRESIDIUUM DISCUSSES IMPLEMENTING TITO'S INITIATIVE

AU252008 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] An enlarged session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has been held in Belgrade. The Presidium discussed implementation of the conclusions on the League of Communists tasks in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on advancing collective work and responsibility, and further democratization of sociopolitical relations. Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium, spoke on that in his introductory report at the session. Appraising the past activity in this connection, the Presidium noted that significant results have been achieved, and that these results are a component part and expression of the attained level of development of socialist self-management relations, the political stability of our society and the ideological-political unity of the League of Communists. These results represent the basis for the further substantive implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative. The Presidium will inform the LCY Central Committee on these questions.

During the continuation of its work at the session, the LCY Central Committee Presidium pointed out, among other things, the character and importance of the 40th jubilee anniversary of the uprising and socialist revolution of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. The Presidium also called attention to the activities marking these jubilees.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium was briefed on the progress of accords between republics and provinces in preparation for the adoption of the next 5-Year Plan.

#### LCY PRESIDIUUM COMMISSION VIEWS DEFENSE COMMITTEES

AU252146 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has considered the current problems concerning the work of the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection. It concluded that the committees are making an important contribution to all defense and self-protection activities. The tasks of the League of Communists in advancing the methods of work of the committees, and more completely defining their field of work in relations to other organs and bodies, were also pointed out in today's discussion.